THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Full Details of Late Important Events—Official Despatches from the Leaders of the Revolution.

Don Jose Morales Lemus, the Envoy of Cespedes, has just received a number of official despatches, which begin at the fight at Las Tunas. A *resume* will be here found of the more important matters mentioned in the despatches:—

LAS TUNAS.

The attack of the insurgents upon Las Tunas has heretofore been published, and the account given of it in the despatches varies but little from former reports. The attack was to have been made at 3 o'clock A. M., from four points, but the plan was deranged by a portion of the Spanish force having started out in search of provisions at an earlier hour. Thus the attack was brought on a little too early for the insurgents. The fighting on the part of the Cubans is described as having been very fierce. The enemy was driven back and the town taken before 10 o'clock. Here the report mentions the fact, hitherto more or less in doubt, of the shooting of all the political prisoners held by the Spaniards in the fortress. Having committed this awful deed, they ran as quickly as possible to the plaza, but not before having left seventeen dead bodies at and about the fortress now abandoned, and a good number of firearms as well as many other effects of war, including their flag. The fire was incessant. The soldiers of Quesada were full of enthusiasm, notwithstanding they had just ended a forced march of between 100 and 120 miles, nor had they eaten anything for the preceding 24 hours. It is further stated that at the moment when the trenches were about to be taken after a long and desperate fight—to wit, at 2 o'clock in the evening—the General-in-Chief, Quesada, received positive notice of the approach of some 800 men *en route* for Maniabon, who were intended to aid the Spaniards within the plaza. "The fear that certain disaster might fall upon the Cuban forces, fatigued as they were by long marches, and the danger of having a fire playing upon us from two sides, on one of which fresh troops would be engaged, induced the General-in-Chief to give the order for retiring his men." When the order was received, the insurgent army at first showed signs of refusing to obey, and it became necessary that the officers of the line and staff should employ all their authority to force them away from before the trenches of the enemy, where they were at the time. Such was the confidence and enthusiasm that all of them had in victory. The withdrawal was effected in the best order. "To the end of inducing the enemy to leave his trenches, the General-in-Chief ordered that our forces should form in line of battle, with banners displayed, and they were thus ordered to march all around the town, making a complete circle. But the enemy did not dare to move. After that we retired."

TWENTY-SEVEN PRISONERS SHOT IN RETALIATION.

"In the military hospital we took more than 200 arms, five cornets-a-piston, and another flag, which was flying over the building. Ten other flags (Spanish) were captured in the houses of the officers. We captured 27 prisoners, whom we shot. This was a horrible duty, which had been imposed upon us by Spanish barbarity, and to which we were particularly forced on that day, because of the iniquitous assassination committed upon the prisoners in the fortress. The enemy acknowledge a loss of 102 men, but, without doubt, a greater number fell. There were 30 whom we had killed outside of the trenches, among whom were three officers. Some of our grenades had burst among them, and they had, it must be said, been subjected to a hot fire during twelve hours. We lost 20 in killed and 87 in wounded, all struck by rifle-shots. The artillery had been so badly directed that during the whole day it had inflicted not the slightest damage upon us."

ATTEMPTS TO ASSASSINATE GENERALS FIGUREDO, DIAZ, AND MARCANO.

"The plan adopted by General Caballero de Rodas seems to be the assassination of all the chiefs of the revolution. Brigadier-General Luis Figuredo had the honor of being the first man against whom such a vile attempt was made. A soldier of the enemy having passed to his lines, whom he was unwilling to trust, an order was given to arrest him, when he was compelled to confess that the object of his coming to Figuredo's camp was to assassinate that general. It is unnecessary to say that the soldier was immediately shot. About the 15th of last July, four men of General Modesto Diaz's forces left, but returned in about two months, presenting themselves this time at the camp of General Luis Marcano (successor of the Marcano who had been in command of the Division of Bayamo). These men assured the General that they had been out in the vicinity of Mazanillo, where they had been engaged in firing upon the Spanish soldiers, who were found going out into the country in small bodies A few days after this occurrence the General having sent out an escort to make a reconnoissance, asked for a few soldiers to guard the camp in place of the escort. The four individuals before referred to responded to the call; with others they were admitted to this service, and during the night, while one of them was on duty as a sentinel, there was heard a report of firearms in the camp. Soon it was learned that the discharges had been fired into the bodies of the General and another officer, who was his brother. For the moment the troops supposed that they had been surprised by the enemy. Captain Nicholas Chala discharged his weapon at one of the aggressors and killed him, and put to a precipitate flight the other three by that act.

"According to information received from Manzanillo, the Spanish Government has sent another assassin to murder General Modesto Diaz, who is fully forewarned. Such acts will hardly excite the sympathies of civilized people in behalf of Spain—the defender, as she is, of slavery. The war of the enemy seems to rejoice in persecuting families and in assassinating all persons whom it reaches, even the most peaceably disposed. The Spaniards spare not those who endeavor to keep out of our way, and who wish in no respect to have anything to do with the war."

THE DEATH OF GENERAL CASTILLO.

"General Angel Castillo, in a fight which took place in August between his men and a strong column of the enemy proceeding from Ciego de Avila, captured a cannon, various horses and mules laden with provisions and ammunition, took as prisoner the commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Ramon del Portal, and put the force in complete rout. Fifty men or more were killed, among whom were various officers. Unfortunately that brave General was himself a victim to his excessive zeal, for in throwing his forces, himself at the head, against the enemy's trenches on the 9th of September last, at the village of Lazaro Lopez, he was killed. Ever the first in attack, this brave soldier died heroically and gloriously."

GENERAL MARCANO ASKED TO COMMIT TREASON.

On the 22d of the same month two columns of the enemy attacked the camp of General Marcano in front and rear, not without, however, having previously sent the General two wretched letters. These asked him to commit treason. A fight took place, which continued from 5 to 10 o'clock of the morning, when the enemy retired, leaving behind some forty damaged horses, a large amount of rice and other provisions, some arms, and a lot of cartridges. There were also a great number of caps for Remington and Peabody rifles. Upon retiring, the enemy burnt up all the houses, and at the same time assassinated about thirty persons. These individuals were in nowise connected with the revolution, but were devoting all their time to the care of their families.

SPANISH OUTRAGES AND MASSACRE.

The forces of the enemy at Maulabon not feeling entirely secure there, retired to Puerto Padre about the 15th of the last month. They had, however, before retiring, assassinated a great many people of the neighborhood, who had been met in excursions, among whom were numbered seven women and five children. The enemy, however, when assassinating often makes pretensions to victories gained, and counts the poor victims of his barbarity as among the slain soldiers of our army. In proof of this, among a thousand others, I might cite to you the case of Juan Sanchez Ysaguirre, a distinguished lawyer of Manzanillo.

This gentleman, because of a pulmonary complaint, had retired with his family to a place near Nagua. On the 27th the house was attacked by the Spaniards, and because of the pitiable state in which he was at the time, the poor man was unable to fly, and consequently had to remain along with one of his friends, Ramon Salazar, who had been attending him as a brother, and was unwilling to leave his side. Both were assassinated and their bodies horribly mutilated. But this affair was made to figure in the journals as a feat of arms, it being said that these men fell in an engagement.

A FAMILY TRAGEDY.

Murder and Suicide in Ohio—A Woman's Throat Cut and a Man's Head Blown Off.

The Cincinnati *Times* of the 27th inst. has the following:—

Perhaps the most startling deed of blood, the most shocking and awful of terrible family tragedies that has ever occurred hereabouts since the memorable and maniacal Cawan affair, was transacted last night near Cheviot, a village a few miles west of this city, on the Harrison turnpike. In all its phases the tragedy is the most sanguinary and startling that the incarnate demons of hell could suggest, leaving no mitigating circumstances to vail the shivery shock of horror that the awful act will entail.

The public will remember that some several months ago John R. Wilder became unhappily notorious in cowhiding a young lawyer named Nicholas Bird, who had been detected in sending love-notes to his daughter, an inmate of the Hughes High School.

The assault on Bird by Mr. Wilder, occurring on the most prominent street in the city, naturally gave an immediate notoriety to the affair that otherwise, perhaps, it would not have obtained. Besides, the standing of the principals led to a very general expression of opinions—so much so, indeed, that Mr. Bird published a card in one of the newspapers, in which he alleged that his correspondence with Miss Wilder was known to her mother, whose consent in such a course he claimed to have.

This card of Bird's caused great discord between Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, and domestic quarrels were of frequent occurrence. Additionally Mr. and Mrs. Wilder owned considerable property in the city, some of which was occupied by the keepers of bagnios and women of ill-fame. For renting property to these parties both were several times under indictment, and we believe are under bonds at the present time to answer for this offense.

Some few weeks ago Mr. Bird and Miss Wilder were married. Mr. Wilder was bitterly opposed to the marriage, and during an altercation last evening he accused the wife of favoring the match. The thought of it seemed to arouse his worst passions, and the more he brooded over it the more desperate he became, until finally from words he proceeded to violence.

He struck his wife a desperate blow, and then taking a large pruning knife, cut her throat in several places, and also her head and face, and left her, as he doubtless thought, with fatal wounds. The son, a youth of some fifteen years, being a witness to the affair, ran out for help, and proceeded to the residence of Squire Thomas Wells, to whom he related his sad and painful story.

The magistrate at once proceeded to the house, and on his arrival there found the desperate man in his room, which he had strongly barricaded by placing a bed before the door. The official called out to him to open the door, but the infuriated man only replied by answering that he would not be arrested alive, and that any one who made the attempt to arrest him would be severely dealt with. There being a loaded double-barrelled shot-gun in the room, as the Squire was informed, he thought it better to send for assistance, and therefore at once despatched a messenger for the constable, who lived some two miles distant.

Shortly after the messenger was gone the report of a discharged gun was heard, and then another immediately following. On hearing this it was determined to break open the door.

This was at once done, and horrible to relate, there lay immediately in front of the fire-place, with a loaded revolver in his right hand, the lifeless body of the unfortunate, with the right side of his head blown away. The breech of the shot-gun, which was fastened to the fire-place, told the sad story of the suicide, for the weapon which he held in his hand when found had not been discharged. Here was indeed a house of mourning and of blood. Below was the wife suffering from her numerous wounds; above, the husband weltering in gore, and the son frenzied at the sight he was compelled to witness.

Mr. Wilder is about fifty-five years old, and was noted as a man of violent temper. It is said that previous to their marriage he was insane for a year, and it is thought at the time of the committal of the deed he was in a demented state.

SINGULAR STORY.

How a Rebel Spy Came to His Death by Speaking of "Mitchigan."

The Lansing *Republican* tells the following singular story:—

Southerners fall into a blunder in pronouncing the name of this State. They call it "*Mitch*-igan," and this peculiar and awkward pronunciation was the means, during the dying hours of the Rebellion, of bringing a dangerous Rebel spy to a deserved gallows.

Mr. Charles Hammond, now a resident of Parma, Jackson county, was a private in Company E, 20th Michigan Infancy, and during the winter of 1864–5, while the 20th was a part of Burnside's Army Corps, and was helping in the siege of Richmond to tighten our iron grasp on the throat of the "Confederacy," Mr. Hammond had charge of a squad of men who guarded a drove of beef-cattle, not far from Petersburg.

One morning a tall, spruce-looking young fellow came sauntering from the inside of our lines to the place where Mr. Hammond was stationed, and wanted to buy a beef's liver which had just been hung up at the door of a log hut. The stranger wore a nice blue jacket and pants with orange trimmings, and said he belonged to the 10th New York Cavalry. He offered half a dollar for the liver, "if you would take your pay in *Mitch*-igan money," tendering at the same time a five dollar bill on the Erie and Kalamazoo, or some other worthless wildcat bank.

Mr. Hammond said that he preferred United States currency; so the fellow paid him a fifty cent postal note for the liver. Before allowing him to depart, Mr. Hammond—whose suspicions were excited by the clumsy secesh pronunciation of *Mitch*-igan—invited the cavalryman to take breakfast, and the hospitable offer was accepted. While he was making a hearty meal at the commissary hut, a messenger was sent to headquarters and guards immediately obtained.

When Mr. Cavalryman came cheerfully out with a stomach full of good Union rations, he was stopped for a few minutes' questioning. Mr. Hammond asked him the name of his Colonel, the location of his regiment in our lines, and some other questions, which he answered either evasively or wrongly. He was, therefore, put under arrest, and in spite of some bluster and much profanity and loud professions of "Union" sentiments, he was taken, well guarded, to headquarters.

A rigid search of his person by the Provost Marshal led to the discovery of complete maps and plans of several of our most important fortifications, on tissue paper, stitched in the collar of his jacket. The fellow would confess nothing; so he was tried by drumhead court martial and quickly sentenced to the established doom of spies—that of dancing himself to death on nothing at the end of a rope. He was hung before supper on the same day.

INFELICITY.

"Captain Jinks" on a High Horse—The Lingard Imbroglio—Another Chapter in the Domestic Broil.

We gave yesterday an account of a complaint made against the celebrated original "Captain Jinks," alias George H. Lingard, alias William Nedeham, by Alice Nedeham, his wife. The New York *Sun* of this morning continues this story of domestic infelicity as follows:—

The examination room of the Jefferson Market Police Court was jammed yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the hearing in the case of Alice Nedeham against William Nedeham for assault and battery. The couple are well known to our theatre-going people. The complainant is wife of the defendant, and is known as Alice Dunning, the charming comedienne; the defendant is George Horace Lingard, the distinguished performer, whose rendition of "Captain Jinks," "Champagne Charlie," "Down upon the Beach at Long Branch," and other charming pieces has made his name famous among the patrons of the theatres of the United States. Both have been performing in the Grand Opera House.

The complainant appeared in court with her counsel, Mr. Spencer, arrayed in a costly habit of velvet and silk, scintillating with jewelry and diamonds. The great Lingard was faultless in his exterior, both in cut and material. A small brown travelling satchel attached to a strap was carelessly thrown over his shoulder.

Promptly at three o'clock, Justice Dodge inquired whether all persons interested were in the court room, and whether Mr. Lingard was ready to go on with the examination.

Mr. Lingard replied eagerly, with a decidedly theatrical flourish of his hand, that he was. To an inquiry whether he was represented by counsel, he replied that he did not need counsel; that he would act for himself in that capacity.

The complainant having been sworn, took the stand, and with all the elocution and action of a finished artist, testified substantially as follows:—

ALICE DUNNING'S TESTIMONY.

I am defendant's wife; on Sunday evening, December 26, he entered my dressing-room in the Grand Opera House, and in an excited way called me a filthy strumpet, caught me by the throat, and tried to choke me; my sister Dickey interfered; he tried to choke Dickey, but she got away from him.

Mr. Lingard at this point began to cross-examine his wife, and with his sharp questions and her tart retorts, delivered in the stagiest possible style, the spectators had a scene that was eminently theatrical.

Mrs. Lingard said:—"I have called you filthy names, and will do so again, if I have an opportunity—have called you a bloody outsider, a thief, and liar."

Here the excitement in the court room became intense, the complainant turning to Justice Dodge, exclaiming, "I cannot at this time and place face Mr. Lingard; for from the bottom to the top of him, he is a consummate liar and villain! The difficulty began by your wanting me to go away with you upon a tour South; I refused to go, and told you I had determined to leave you; that was on the Thursday previous; you told me to go, but leave the children; I said I would take my children; then you said by —— I'll blow your brains out; I told you I would not live with you; you called me a strumpet."

PECULIAR TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Lizzie McCaffery was called by Mr. Lingard as a witness in his behalf. She testified as follows:—"I was present when the assault was committed."

Mr. Lingard—Did I not apply the term strumpet to you instead of my wife?

Witness, emphatically—No, *sir*; if you had I would have struck you!

(Sensation. Lingard confused and overwhelmed by surprise.)

Harriet Dunn testified that Mr. Lingard used the language before described, and that Mrs. Lingard was not hurt very much.

Benjamin Dunning, brother of complainant, having been sworn, said—I was present at the first row, which took place on Thursday, Dec. 23, in the Coleman House; overheard Mr. Lingard say, "If you will go, go, but leave me the babies;" heard complainant reply, "I'll take the babies away, and you shan't see them any more;" then heard Lingard say, "If you endeavor to rob me of my babies I'll blow your brains out;" heard bad language on both sides; Mrs. Lingard left the Coleman House the following day; heard Lingard say to Lizzie McCaffery, "You are the serpent which has poisoned my wife against me," pointing to her; Mrs. McCaffery drew a pistol and pointed it at Lingard's head, saying, "I am prepared for you;" Mrs. Lingard snatched it away from her and put it in her bosom; I can't say whether the pistol was loaded or not; have heard that Mr. Fisk had brought the parties together since, that Mr. and Mrs. Lingard had made up, that he had kissed her in Fisk's presence; on that night I heard Lingard say, a few moments after the drawing of the pistol, "My God, that a wife should encourage a woman to draw a pistol on her husband."

This closed the testimony for the prosecution.

MR. LINGARD ON THE STAND.

Justice Dodge asked Lingard whether he wanted to testify in his own behalf. Mr. Lingard—Yes, sir, most religiously! Sworn, and testified that on the morning of the 22d my wife insisted on going out without telling me where she was going; I had heard many rumors, and felt distrustful; I was afraid that some tempter was influencing her; that it was something besides gold; I allowed one hundred and fifty dollars a week spending-money; she told me she could make

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS A WEEK

by staying in New York; I reminded her of my arrangements for the tour to New Orleans with different managers, in which she was to play the leading parts; she went out; I was so exasperated that I got a quart of sherry and drank it; when I used the words, I will blow my wife's brains out, I also said I would blow my own out; I had no weapon with me at the time; I did not mean anything when I said it; I did use the word strumpet, and caught my wife by the throat; I am sorry for what I did; it is my wife's fault that this has come into court; I wrote two letters to her to effect a reconciliation.

LINGARD'S UNHAPPY FAMILY CIRCLE.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer—I stop at the Coleman House; I do not know where Mrs. Lingard is stopping; I have the children in my custody; one is two years and eight months, the other is a year old; have her trunks, and will give them up when she sends for them; will give her the marriage certificate, but will retain the letters; my wife has often threatened to blow my brains out.

Mr. Spencer further asked whether Mr. Lingard would give up the children.

Answer—I don't desire to give up my children.

At this point Mr. Lingard was overcome with grief, tears streamed from his eyes, his voice became tremulous with emotion; with his hands clasped, he said to Mr. Spencer, "My God! you are not going to take my children away from me, are you? There are some things a man can't stand; I can't endure that." Becoming more composed, he continued, "Mr. Spencer, don't go outside of this case now."

Mr. Spencer—I will go outside of it; there is a writ of habeas corpus (throwing the writ at witness) which requires you to produce the bodies of those children, before Judge Loew, at the Court of Common Pleas, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

This concluded the testimony. Counsel on part of complainant said that if Lingard would execute his own bond to keep the peace for six months towards his wife, she would be satisfied.

Mr. Lingard wanted to know whether that would operate as a separation between him and his wife.

Justice Dodge informed him that it would not.

Mrs. Lingard inquired whether that bond would compel her to live with her husband, and was informed that it would not. She then said that she was glad of it; that no power on earth could compel her to live with Lingard.

Mr. Lingard then executed a bond of one hundred dollars to keep the peace for six months towards his wife. He was then discharged.

OCEAN POSTAGE.

The Prospective Change in the Mode of Carrying Our Foreign Mails.

Recent Washington despatches have alluded to a difficulty which has arisen between the Postal Department and the Cunard, Inman, Bremen, and Hamburg lines of steamers, which have heretofore carried the foreign mails. The facts, as stated in the interest of the steamship companies, are as follows:—About two months ago the Postmaster-General agreed to a postal convention with Great Britain, by which postage between the two countries was reduced from twelve to six cents per letter.

On the 23d of December the lines now carrying mails from this port were notified that after the 1st of January, 1870, they would only get two cents a letter, or six cents an ounce, for carrying the mails; and on the receipt of this notification they immediately informed the Postmaster that they could not perform the service. The Post Office authorities are negotiating with the Inman, Anchor, and several other lines to carry the mails, but the negotiations have not yet been concluded. The amount paid to the Cunard line alone for this service last year was $167,000.

As the present contract expires on Saturday, January 1, 1870, this movement on the part of the companies forces the department to take immediate action if they wish to send off the regular mail next week. Postmaster-General Creswell and Mr. Blackford, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, arrived in town last night, and they will to-day hold a consultation with General Jones and others as to the best mode of arranging the matter. From them we get the following facts:—The rate charged by these steamers for first-class freight is $10 per ton, less than half a cent per pound.

There is no kind of freight which requires less trouble than the mails, as they are merely taken on and put off, requiring no handling at all while on board, yet the rate paid for foreign letter transportation during the past ten years has been 20 cents per ounce, $7168 per ton. Following out his principle of cheap postage, Mr. Cresswell has agreed with the English Government to reduce the postage required on letters to six cents, instead of 12. At this time last year it was reduced from 24 to 12, occasioning a great increase of correspondence. In order to balance in some degree the diminution in charges, Mr. Creswell decided to diminish also the immense freight rate paid these steamships to six cents per ounce, or $2150 per ton. The steamship monopolies having refused to accept Government freight on these terms, or at two hundred times the price charged private individuals, seem now likely to lose their fat job altogether.

Mr. Creswell says he is determined that foreign steamship monopolies shall not interfere with the grand future of cheap postage. It is hoped on all sides that this occurrence, which shows how dependent we are on foreign lines of steamers, may stir up the people to start an American steamship line. As to Government subsidies this postage business alone, which will pay over $125,000 per year for the transportation of five tons of letters per month, would be a subsidy of itself. Besides which Congress may become excited over this sharp trick which has been attempted on them, and give further aid to an opposition line under the American flag. "And if the boys get at them," as Mr. Creswell remarked, referring to the United States Congress, "they will make short work of them." The plan upon which the Postal Department is now working is to agree upon a cheap international postage with all the nations of Europe as soon as possible, and to follow it up by a universal money-order system which will greatly increase the opportunities of the poor for intercommunication, and consequently tend to increase emigration, as well as to the benefit of the whole public.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Man Falling from a Window Alights on a Hydrant and is Killed.

A sad affair is reported by the St. Louis *Tribune* in its issue of the 24th inst.:—

A terrible accident occurred this morning at the building occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company, on Olive, between Second and Third streets. For three days past a man named Jean Jourde has been employed by the company as a "battery man." This morning at five o'clock he went up into a room on the sixth story for the purpose of doing some work. The window was out, and he took a chair and set the back of it towards the window, so that he might stand upon it to put up a blanket to keep the snow out.

While he was reaching up with the blanket, the chair on which he was standing slipped, and he was precipitated down into the yard, a distance of about one hundred feet. Mr. Jourde alighted on a hydrant, striking it with his knees. The bones protruded through the flesh of the knees. The head was badly cut, and internal injuries were received. Mr. Jourde died almost instantly. He leaves one son, aged seventeen, who is employed in a telegraph office at Franklin. Mr. Jourde was a man highly respected for his many excellent traits of character. He belonged to the order of Free Masonry, and also to the French Society of Mutual Assistance, and to the French Post of the G. A. R.

A COMPLAINT.

The Colored People and the Funeral of Mr. Stanton.

To the Editor of the Star:—By whose authority was it that the affectionate and admiring tribute of the colored people of the nation, through the National Executive Committee, was denied all mention in the morning papers among the official bodies attending the funeral obsequies of the late E. M. Stanton? The National Executive Committee of Colored Men met, and, after passing appropriate resolutions, appointed a committee to wait on General Townsend, who readily assigned the committee a place in the cortege. The president of the committee spoke yesterday to the officer in charge of the procession, and learned that the National Executive Committee of Colored Men had been assigned a place next to the civic authorities of Washington and Georgetown, which place they took and attended the funeral.

Is it not outrageous that delegates of the Union League should be mentioned as attending to show their appreciation of this great and good man's services, and that in reference to colored people's admiration of the great abilities and greater services to our race of the deceased, and our sorrow for his loss as a probable breakwater in the Supreme Court, with the prospect of greater services still to be rendered, there should appear a studious concealment by either the reporters or the editors of the morning papers? It may be simply an oversight, in which case we await an explanation.

If it is not an oversight, we wish to state that it is useless for petty spite or a silly sense of depreciation of us, or both combined, to seek to exclude us in all mention of national affairs. These men who try it will soon find that prejudices brought over from slavery are out of joint with the times, and, what will be a more potent argument to them, injurious to their own interests. If they deny the nation the information the people ought to have, as in this case, that the colored man knows his friend, loves him while he lives and laments him when he dies, and honors his memory in the same way that other men honor, they will be the sufferers as unfaithful recorders.

GEORGE T. DOWNING, President.
SELLA MARTIN, Vice-President,
National Executive Committee Colored Men.

—*Washington Star, last evening.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

More About the Earthquake on the Pacific Coast—Serious Charges Against a New England Clergyman.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Grand Fiddling Project.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The meetings of musicians at Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, and other interior towns, have decided to send delegations of performers to assist at the grand musical festival in San Francisco, under the direction of Camilla Urso, for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Fund.

The Recent Earthquake Shocks.

A despatch from Virginia City, dated the 26th, says that distinct shocks of the earthquake were felt in the Mariposa Mill. The water of the Cole Tunnel Mining Company increased thirteen inches, and at Steamboat Springs the water was forced through the earth this morning and last evening. The mines have not been injured by the earthquake.

The San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of choice wheat at $1·60. Legal-tenders, 83½.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Charges Against a Minister.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—There are thirty-six criminal charges against the Rev. Charles Reed, of Malden, now missing, to be presented before the next grand jury.

G. F. Train and the Presidency.

George Francis Train startled our citizens last night by saying that the country, society, and civilization generally were on the eve of going to smash, unless he was raised to the Presidency.

The Warren Centennial.

Yesterday, the one hundredth anniversary of the installation of General Joseph Warren as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, F. and A. M., was signalized by the induction into office of the officers of the Grand Lodge for 1870, M. W. William Sewell Gardner, Grand Master.

Alumni Reunion.

The Alumni of Bowdoin College resident in Boston and vicinity held their second annual reunion last evening. Among the distinguished persons present were Professor H. A. Longfellow, of the class of 1825, and the venerable Professor A. S. Packard, who has entered upon the second half-century of his service as an instructor in the college.

Massachusetts Mortality.

The deaths in eighteen towns and cities in Massachusetts last week were 239.

Boston Bank Statement.

The bank statement for the past week shows no changes having a material bearing upon the future course of the market. The loans show an increase of $499,077, but this is more than neutralized by the reduction of balances on deposit in other banks of $509,267. Individual deposits show the large increase of $885,201, but the balances due to other banks have fallen off $427,043. In legal reserve the banks show a gain, specie having increased $251,823, and legal-tender notes increased $209,020. Circulation has increased $2542.

Alleged Criminal Libel.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 29.—The *Chronicle* published on Christmas day an advertisement signed and sworn to by S. S. Scammon, of Stratham, stating that several notes collected of him by Albert R. Hatch, a Democratic lawyer of this city, were forgeries. Mr. Hatch now sues Scammon and the publishers of the *Chronicle* for criminal libel on separate counts. The case will probably bringing out some rich developments. The defense claim that the insertion of an advertisement in a newspaper is by no means an indication that the publishers agree with or indorse the statements therein made. The cases were continued to Monday next.

The Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—The following is the weekly Boston bank statement:—

Capital	$47,350,000	Due from other	
Loans	105,871,804	banks	$14,831,879
Specie	2,690,399	Deposits	38,235,792
Legal-tenders	11,598,768	Circulation	25,285,779

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 29—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for account, 92⅛. United States five-twenties of 1862, 86; 1865s, old, 85; 1867s, 84¼; ten-forties, 83. Erie, 18½; Illinois Central, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25⅜.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 29.—United States five-twenties closed flat yesterday at 91¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—11 A. M.—Cotton opened steady; middling uplands, 11⅞@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

HAVRE, Dec. 29.—Cotton closed firm yesterday at 137f. on the spot.

ANTWERP, Dec. 29.—Petroleum closed quiet yesterday at 60f.

BREMEN, Dec. 29.—Petroleum opened firm yesterday at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Dec. 29.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged yesterday.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 72f. 70c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 29.—Petroleum opens quiet at 59¾f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 29—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92; for account, 92⅛. United States five-twenties of 1862, 85⅞; 1865s, old, 84⅞; 1867s, 84¼; ten-forties, 82¾. Stocks easier; Erie, 18¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—1 P. M.—Lard flat at 75s. Bacon, 63s. 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 29—1 P. M.—Tallow firmer at 45s.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 29.—U. S. 5-20s opened flat at 91⅜.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 72f. 85c.

HAVRE, Dec. 29.—Cotton opened quiet both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Dec. 29.—Petroleum closed flat at 59¾f.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	44¼
Con. Stock Scrip...	86¼	West. Union Tele...	31¾
do. scrip.....	81	Toledo & Wabash R.	51
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	22	Mil. & St. Paul R com	72½
Ph. and Rea. R.....	99¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	85
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	84⅝	Adams Express.....	61¼
Clev. and Pitts. R....	82½	Wells, Fargo & Co....	20
Chi. and N. W. com..	67½	United States Co....	49¼
Chi. and N. W. pref..	81½	Tennessee 6s, new..	47¾
Chi. and R. I. R.....	103⅜	Gold.....	120
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	86¾	Market steady.	

FROM THE WEST.

Celestial Laborers on the Way to New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—Two hundred and fifty Chinese arrived late last night by the North Missouri Railroad, and were placed on the steamer Mississippi for New Orleans. They are in charge of General J. G. Walker, contractor of the Central Texas Railroad, who brought them from California on his own account. Their contract with Walker is expenses paid from San Francisco to Texas and return, $20 per month and board for three years.

A Female Street Contractor.

Mrs. M. Rigney, of this city, has received a $12,000 contract for macadamizing streets.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Ice in the Hudson.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—The ice in front of the city moved at 9 o'clock this morning, and the river is now clear. Little if any damage has been done.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 29.—The weather continues unusually mild; boats can now reach the harbor. It is thought all the ice in the river will be moving from Albany down. Vessels frozen in above are preparing to make way south.

Suffocation by Coal Gas.

Theodore Aiken, of Castleton, was found insensible in his room yesterday morning from suffocation by coal gas, and there is but slight hope of his recovery.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1869.

The Philadelphia money market reflects correctly the general condition of trade. The mercantile demand is very light, and, poor as the market undoubtedly is in loanable means, no difficulty is experienced in supplying all wants. There is an entire absence of speculative feeling in the stock and bond markets, and call loans continue very easy and quiet. There is some calling in of loans to-day, and for the balance of the week there will be, as usual, an artificial activity in the market incident to the shifting process. The rates continue at about former rates. Six per cent. is the average on call and ten per cent. on discount, with very little doing in either.

Gold opened weak, with sales at 119⅞, dropping to 119¾, and closing at noon at 119⅞.

Government bonds are dull, and a fraction off from closing prices yesterday.

The stock market continues very inactive, and prices this morning were rather weak. State loans, first series, changed hands at 103¾, and City sixes at 99 for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad moved slowly, with sales at 49·81 b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was stronger, and sold at 54@54⅛ b. o.; Camden and Amboy Railroad changed hands at 118¾@118¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53¾, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 25⅞; 34½ was bid for Catawissa preferred.

In miscellaneous stocks the only sale we have to report was one of Big Mountain Coal, which went off at 6.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 Pa 6s, 1st se..103¾		25 sh Penna R..is. 54	
$1000 City 6s, N. d b. 99		100 do.....b30. 54⅛	
$3100 do. d bill.s.c. 99		100 do..... 54	
$3000 Pa 1st m 6s..100		7 do..... 54	
$5000 do.....100		100 do.....b30. 54⅛	
$500 Bel. & Del 3m. 79¾		100 sh Read R..b30. 50	
$500 Leh gold L.... 91		100 do.....49·81	
38 sh Cam & Am.is.118¾		100 do.....49·81	
1 do.....118¾		100 do.....s5.49·81	
1 sh Ca & A Sc.... 63		200 do.....2d.49·81	
2 sh Leh V R..... 53⅛		250 sh Big Mount.. 6½	
7 do..... 53¾			

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¾@119; do. 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111¾@112; do. 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 114⅛@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114¼@114½; do. 1868, do., 114⅛@114¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108⅞; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 108¾@109; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 119¾@120; Silver, 118½@119½.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¾@118⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 112½@112⅝; do. 1864, 111⅞@112; do. 1865, 112@112⅛; do. July, 1865, 114¼@114⅜; do. July, 1867, 114¾@114⅞; do. July, 1868, 114½@114⅝; 10-40, 108½@108⅝. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 108¾@109. Gold, 119¾@120. Market steady.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¾@119; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113; do., 1864, 111¾@112; do., 1865, 111⅞@112½; do., July, 1865, 114¼@114½; do. do., 1867, 114⅝@114¾; do., 1868, 114¾@114⅞; 10-40s, 108¼@109; Cur. 6s, 108¾@109. Gold, 119⅞.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	119⅞	10·10 A. M.	120
10·01 "	120	10·12 "	119⅞
10·02 "	119⅞	10·25 "	119¾
10·03 "	120	10·30 "	119¾
10·07 "	119⅞	11·40 "	120

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.—Seeds—Cloverseed is in steady request, and 350 bushels sold at $6@8·12½. Timothy is nominal at $4·25. Flaxseed sells in a small way at $2·27.

Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

There is but little demand for Flour, the home consumers being the only purchasers, and they only operate to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 400 barrels, including superfine at $4·25@4·50; extras at $4·75@5·12½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $5·25@6·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@5·75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $5·75@6·50; and fancy brands at $6·75@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·12½ ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat has somewhat improved, and prices are steady. Sales of 3800 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at $1·30, and some Kentucky and

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE DOMINION OF CONVERTS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There are other accidents of birth upon which the average English child may congratulate himself beyond that for which the hymns which he learns make him grateful. If he is fortunate in not being born a negro, he may be thankful that in the great majority of cases he is not born a Roman Catholic. It is difficult to conceive acuter moral grievances than those under which the English Roman Catholics who have always been Roman Catholics are now suffering. In all probability, if allowance be made for the difference of period, Lord Macaulay's description of the Roman Catholic of James II's day is in a great degree applicable to the true English Romanist of our own. In his tastes and in his social creed he may be believed to be not less but more of an Englishman than his neighbors, and we may even suspect that he has an equal natural affinity for the commonplaces which are dear to them. The declarations published by the Roman Catholic peers and commoners during the struggle for emancipation are very curious reading, and show that the gentlemen who signed them had gone very far in accepting the principal articles of Revolution faith. In those days the favorite argument of their advocates was that James the Second was a martyr to the cause of toleration, and it was often asked whether men who held the same doctrines with the barons of Runnymede must necessarily be among the deadly enemies of freedom. But now the Papal Syllabus pronounces it a capital error to hold that even immigrants into a Catholic country ought to be allowed freedom of worship; and, as for Magna Charta, it is incontestable that a Pope cursed all who had art or part in it, and all Popes are about to be declared infallible by the Œcumenical Council. The truth is that the influences which operate on the Roman Catholic Church of the Continent are necessarily very feebly felt by the English Roman Catholic body. It is easy to understand why the privileged classes of continental countries should suppose that they gain strength by allying themselves with a power which tries to be, and to a great extent is, the centre of conservative resistance all over the world. But the English Roman Catholics have nothing whatever to gain by denationalizing themselves. Ultramontanism for them means a closer connection with Irish agrarian discontent; and this is hardly a natural alliance for a well-to-do minority consisting chiefly of landowners.

One misfortune which has overtaken this body of noblemen and gentlemen is probably the heaviest which can happen to men of taste and sense. They have fallen under the dominion of converts. Some fifteen or twenty years ago the Protestant world was agitated by the preaching of a few Roman Catholic priests who had deserted their Church; and it is instructive to call to mind its characteristics. The hearer of Father Achilli or Father Gavazzi learned that the Pope was a marvel of demoniacal cruelty, that convents were sinks of immorality, and that the Church of Rome was in league with every form of oppression which weighs upon the human race. Of Protestantism he heard that the little happiness which existed in the world was traceable to it, and that not a suspicion rested on the character or motives of its founders. In other words, he listened to some statements which in a general way were true, to some wild exagggerations, and to some rather impudent falsehoods. Now it would be very unjust to the converts who are riding roughshod over the English Roman Catholics to say that they are men of such equivocal character as were some of the persons who joined the Protestant camp from Romanism, but it is undeniable that there is a strong generic likeness between the two sets of apostates; and, indeed, we are not sure that the advantage is not in some respects with the Italians. Some of them had really done and suffered much, and there was an occasional manliness and force in their language which favorably contrast with the effeminate shrieking of men who have sedulously rid themselves of every fragment of intellectual virility. If, again, there is a pin to choose between the statement that every convent is a brothel, and the statement that modern civilization is founded on divorce, we think that the latter is the most discreditable of the two to the author; it is equally false and malignant with the other in point of intention, and, besides that, it is nonsensical. The Greeks observed common qualities in political refugees of all classes which led them to make it an adage that exiles ought never to be trusted; just in the same way religious refugees of all sorts have a great deal in common. There is in all the same virulent hatred of the sect which they have left and the same extravagant admiration and exaltation of the most doubtful pretensions of the sect which they have joined. Among those who profess a faith, and especially an old faith, simply because they were born to it, there will always be many to whom these characteristics are in the highest degree offensive. Some things in their own creed they do not greatly care to have dwelt upon; some things in rival creeds they do not altogether like to have attacked. The easy-going Anglican saves himself from such annoyances by keeping as far away as possible from the hall or chapel in which the convert is lecturing; but for the old-fashioned English Roman Catholic there is no such escape. The convert is an archbishop, and his utterances are pastorals; it would be disloyalty even to complain of either.

All English converts to Roman Catholicism have not been of the exact type of Dr. Manning, but it seems certain that all future converts will more or less belong to it; and, at all events, it is only such converts that the Holy See delights to honor. For adherents of the stamp of the eccentric Mr. Ffoulkes the Church has had no room since the Reformation, and it is only wonderful that he should have thought otherwise. But, beyond this, it is becoming clear that there will shortly be no place even for converts like Dr. Newman. We do not profess to understand accurately what is implied in the difference between making Dr. Manning an archbishop and offering to Dr. Newman the post of Theologian to the Council; but it may be suspected that the latter distinction carries with it the privilege of giving opinions which nobody is obliged to accept, and in point of fact it is clear that the advisers of the Pope are bent on taking away a certain liberty to speculate about the actual teaching of the Church which has hitherto been permitted to Roman Catholics in consideration of soundness on the points of difference between their own communion and others. The movement which the Papal coterie is urging on is essentially a revolt against learning, the learning of Dollinger and writers of his order. The men who have caused the council to be summoned are impatient of a state of things which allows the proof of a particular doctrine to depend on the researches of canonists and ecclesiastical historians, even though their orthodoxy should be unimpeachable. Like Lord Shaftesbury, they complain of the "tyranny of professors," and they seek to close all controversy by proclaiming the infallibility of the Pope, just as the evangelical leader proposed to end it by affirming the infallibility of the authorized version of the Bible. The man of erudition who is guided by the standards in use among the learned, the reasoner who insists on using his faculties, are not therefore likely hereafter to find refuge in the Roman Church, even though some natural perversity should incline them towards it. There will only remain, we trust we may say it without disrespect, the gushing and shrieking convert. The chances, too, are that he will be the most extreme and therefore the most offensive of the kind, since, owing to the freedom which controversialists of a very different order have established within the pale of the Church of England, there turn out to be ample opportunities in it for indulging a taste for foolish paradox and silly ceremonialism without openly deserting it. The future convert to Romanism is but too likely to be even an exaggeration of Archbishop Manning or Father Faber, and, as his extravagances are evidently those for which the Papal Court is feeling the strongest inclination, it is likely that there will be a long succession of convert archbishops and bishops.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYES—IN CITY AND COUNTRY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

One of the newest of our city institutions is proving to be one of the worthiest, already realizing a degree of success that may well encourage other similar efforts in large cities for promoting the public welfare in town and country. The "Free Labor Bureau," in the first six months of its existence, has demonstrated what may be done by well-directed effort in bringing together employers and employes on terms mutually advantageous—providing situations for the destitute, and preventing or relieving much distress—thus aiding to solve one of the most important problems of society, especially in large cities.

Multitudes on both sides of the industrial question—persons wanting "help," and others needing employment—have now at last an institution where their respective necessities can be answered successfully within its limited sphere. The matter is worthy of special attention by all who stand in either relation, in city and country; for the dearth of "help" in the rural districts renders doubly important an institution that enables thousands of our country friends to secure adequate assistance from the superabundant population of the cities—from other large cities as well as from New York, as it cannot be doubted that other cities will profit by our example in establishing this important bureau.

Editors through the land, especially in the Western regions, where labor is most wanted, may benefit their readers by turning their attention toward a responsible public institution like this in New York, where thousands may be found who will gladly take situations in regions where they can enjoy more comfort, with prospect of greater worldly prosperity than usually follows employment in large cities. In this way a large amount of inconvenience and distress may be prevented or remedied, and all parties (employers and employes, and the public generally), be greatly benefited.

The "Free Labor Bureau" is, as yet, very little known even in this city, for it has not been advertised as it should be to produce the full results that it is capable of effecting. A few facts respecting its first few months may at least faintly indicate the great benefits it can render when its character is widely known in country as well as city. Personal examination of the institution and its records cheers us in saying a few words about what has been already accomplished. In the six months since its organization—from June 15 to December 15—it has supplied the wants of about twenty-eight thousand persons, by furnishing over fourteen thousand (14,023) persons with employment, and of course about an equal number of employers with "help." About one-fourth of the persons furnished with situations are males, and the remainder women and girls. In addition to the (about) twenty-eight thousand employers and employes thus supplied as they desired, there are about seven thousand applicants on the books for help and for employment—among which number the employers are nearly sixteen hundred more numerous than the persons seeking places. Here then is a total of more than thirty thousand persons brought together as employers and employes during the brief career and with the limited means of this single bureau. Let the advantages of this bureau be fully understood through the country as well as in the city, and the increased applications will soon form an aggregate which will render even that thirty thousand a comparatively small number. It is an encouraging sign, at this early stage of the enterprise, that about one-third of the employes were provided with situations in the country.

The way that employers and employes are brought together aids greatly in satisfying both parties. The Legislature having provided $10,000 towards paying the expenses of "the experiment," as it was considered, the applicants have nothing to pay—so that bribery and collusion, so frequently charged against some of the ordinary intelligence offices, find no field for operations here. The scrutiny of character contributes largely to the gratifying results. Testimonials or references are required, so that unworthy employers, especially in the case of females, cannot make this bureau a convenience in getting recruits for unworthy purposes. Applicants for places are, of course, required to furnish "characters" or "recommendations." All these testimonials, on both sides, are referred to in connection with the names in appropriate registers; besides which, there is another record, a "Black Book," wherein are entered the names of employers and employes who may be found unworthy of confidence. Gambling and other "houses" of unpleasant description are noted accordingly, as soon as their characters are ascertained—for "help" is not sent to suspicious places—while unworthy employes are duly "marked" in the same "Black Book" with the offenses for which they were discharged.

The manner in which all "registered" persons are treated inspires respect for the institution among employers and employes, as it must also among all visitors. Excellent order is preserved in every respect, and it is a comfort to find that the legislative provision made for the bureau and the judicious arrangements made by the commission, of which General Bowen is President, are so faithfully administered by the indefatigable Superintendent, Mr. G. M. Losee, about whom it is simple justice to say that it would be difficult to find a better man for a position requiring such peculiar characteristics in an enterprise so important to the public welfare.

People who desire to see and judge for themselves will be repaid for their trouble by calling at the "Free Labor Bureau"—the term "free" having reference to the fact that its services cost nothing to applicants. The location is pleasant and convenient of access—in the Plimpton Building, on Ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, near the Cooper Institute, Bible House, Historical Society, and other prominent institutions. Applications from the country begin to pour in, and the demand from the West will doubtless be very great as soon as people know how to secure "help" from this valuable institution—about all which matters Mr. Losee will give full information to persons who write or call upon him. It is worthy of particular notice that about one-third of all the applicants for employment have already been furnished with situations in the *country*—a very encouraging indication of what may be done, by increased effort in this and other cities, for relieving multitudes who suffer in large towns for want of the employment which the country readily affords.

WASHINGTON AND ITS PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

From the N. Y. Times.

Our Washington correspondent communicates the intelligence that the people of that city are "getting pretty thoroughly aroused" on the subject of the International Exhibition. This is well; and if the said people will only keep on getting pretty thoroughly aroused until 1872, for which year the exhibition in question is fixed, they may very likely get worked up to a pitch of positive enthusiasm. But, in sober truth, we are fain to confess that thus far they have moved, not forward, on to the Exhibition, but crab-like, sideways, upon their old stand-by, Congress. As some of Dickens' characters are employed chiefly in demonstrating "How Not to Do It," so some of the Washingtonians have been hitherto showing "How Not to Have It." The way in which the proposed enterprise ought *not* to be held, is through drafts on the National Treasury. If resolutions like those coolly calling on Congress to appropriate several millions to the use and behoof of Washington are persisted in, it will also be demonstrated "*Where* not to have it."

We say "to the use and behoof of Washington," because civic aggrandizement appears to be the chief aim of the new project. The people of the country have lately been talking (in lack of other things to talk about) of removing the national capital to some more geographically central point. All sorts of cities have joined in the cry—Cincinnati and St. Louis, Chicago and Cheyenne. A score of places compete for the honor. But, though all the talk has thus far come to nothing, the permanent residents of the District of Columbia are naturally alarmed at the prospect of removal. Suppose the "Star of Empire" should accept Bishop Berkeley's suggestions, and "westward take its way"—what darkness would follow for Washington! Suppose the "tide of political power" should carry the capital with it to the Mississippi valley—what would become of Washington, thus left high and dry?

Moved by these gloomy thoughts, the people of Washington seem to have determined to employ Mrs. Chick's specific, and "make an effort;" and the effort has been in the direction of an International Exhibition. An International Exhibition, approved and supported by Congress, would help Washington amazingly, it is thought. Now, Washington, in any case, is hardly the place for a great gathering of nations. It has long enjoyed a reputation for discomfort which would do anything but attract strangers. The almost supernatural acuteness of some of its public officers and servants in entrapping the unwary traveller is of world-wide renown. We certainly do not object to the facts in question. It is but a part of the year that Washington finds itself full, and accordingly the business of the twelvemonth is naturally concentrated. But the city does not have the means of accommodating such a throng of people as an International Exhibition brings together whenever it is a success. Additional means could not be provided without incurring such an expense as would have to be saddled solely on the visitors in enormous charges. The whole thing would result in discomfort, and probably in disgrace. We do not object to any ordinary schemes for improving Washington; but such an extraordinary scheme as this is beyond approval.

On the other hand, what is to be seen in Washington? Our correspondent says "Congress will be in session, and will be an interesting study to all foreigners." But we put the question to Congressmen, that they may tell us frankly, each about the other, whether *that* is the sort of spectacle calculated to be edifying to foreigners, or improving to our own people. No, we cannot think well of this new project for "improving Washington" alike at national and international expense. "The movement for an International Exhibition," says our correspondent, "is a well-meant effort of the people here to aid in removing the public reproach from Washington." Perhaps if it should "take any shape but that" the country might consent to carry it out.

In fine, if the vast public spirit and civic enterprise about which we are now hearing so much in Washington shall take the practical form of ample subscriptions to an International Exposition, it will be very well for the city. But if it only results in besieging Congress, with renewed energy and unanimity, for large appropriations, it ought to be, and probably will be, love's labor lost.

JUSTICE TO WASHINGTON.

From the N. Y. World.

Whenever an eminent radical dies, we are immediately informed by his partisan admirers that the dead man was a second Washington. So many departed radicals have received this post-mortem brevet that we are forced to one of two conclusions: either the Father of his Country possessed a marvellous variety of contradictory qualities, or the complimentary comparison is as meaningless as the cheap brevets so freely distributed by Congress after the close of the war. Mr. Lincoln was a second Washington, if we may believe his unreserved admirers. Are we, then, justified in believing that Washington had a fondness for sitting with his feet elevated upon the Presidential table, and for illustrating his diplomatic views with little stories of a disproportionate breadth? So, too, Mr. Stanton was a second Washington. This is reliable, for the statement is made by no less an authority than that eminent divine, that pillar of the sanctuary and divorced woman's best companion, Henry Ward Beecher. Washington then was, of course, profane, boisterous, and insulting towards everyone with whom he came in contact. Now, we are rather inclined to disbelieve this. Not that we desire to speak ill of Mr. Stanton now that he is dead, but because we object to defaming the character of George Washington, who is certainly quite as dead as the late War Secretary. If Stanton so closely resembled Washington that the former can be called a second edition of the latter, it logically follows that Washington must have been an early edition, an avatar so to speak, of Stanton. We ask Mr. Beecher, or Dr. Bellows—who alleged last Sunday in his pulpit that Stanton's manner was so insulting that no man could hold intercourse with him and retain his self-respect—if this is doing full justice to Washington? Are they satisfied to read in all future radical histories of America that the Father of his Country was an early suggestion of Lincoln, a faint foreshadowing of Stanton? And, if not, will they not consent to desist from the practice of sullying the splendor of his noble name by striving to appropriate it for the benefit of every prominent deceased leader of their party?

Or, if they must seek among the names of a past generation for titles to confer upon their radical idols of this, they might at least be content to choose from among names less sacred than that of Washington. There is Arnold, who, in his later years, was certainly trooly loil; there is Conway, who intrigued against the commander-in-chief just as some well-known radicals intrigued against McClellan at a later day; and there is Ethan Allen, who was as rough and full of strange oaths as Stanton himself. Let our radical praisers of the dead search for parallels among these congenial spirits of the Revolution. They will find them amply suited to their purpose, and they can thus respect at once the truth of history and the reputation of Washington.

SIDNEY WEBSTER AND HAMILTON FISH—THE SPANISH CONQUEST OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Mr. Sidney Webster is a gentleman who understands how to do things. He seems to have possessed a natural aptitude for statecraft; and the faculty has been long and successfully cultivated. Soon after completing his collegiate and legal education in New Hampshire, he went to Washington as the Private Secretary of Franklin Pierce, with whom he remained until the end of Mr. Pierce's term. He soon came to be recognized outside as a power inside of the White House. If parties were anxious to get a difficult measure through, and the sanction of the Executive was requisite, it was a fact that seemed to be instinctively smelt out, that "Sid Webster," as he was familiarly called, was the man to do it.

Some time after the retirement of General Pierce, Mr. Webster came to this city to practise law, and married a daughter of the Hon. Hamilton Fish, a beautiful and highly accomplished young lady. Mr. Fish at that time, although he had been much in public life, seemed of all men the least likely ever to be anything more, politically. But as it is sometimes said of lucky business men that everything they touch turns to gold, so a mysterious good fortune seems to wait upon the most unpromising political ventures of Mr. Webster. Throughout the war it was generally supposed that his sympathies were rather Southern than Northern. He was one of the gentlemen so often seen about the New York Hotel; and there was a strong impression that a Confederate atmosphere surrounded that locality. His warm friendship for Mr. Pierce—who was a sympathizer with the Rebellion—remained unbroken; and Mr. Pierce bequeathed to him some token of regard by his last will and testament.

General Grant was elected President, and he adopted a new rule for the selection of his Cabinet. Tried by the recognized touchstone of merit—success—Grant had proved himself a great General. He had had scarcely any experience in civil affairs; was rather an ignorant man for a West Point graduate; and was singularly wanting in that intuitive sense of propriety which had prevented all former Presidents from incurring so much as the appearance of evil in regard to making political appointments for pay. General Grant made up his mind to select his Cabinet from the list of those who had given him money. Of course there had to be one exception to this; General Rawlins, whose brain had guided him through his military campaigns, had to be retained. But for Secretary of the Navy the President selected Mr. Borie, his largest pecuniary benefactor out of New York; for Secretary of the Treasury he selected Mr. Stewart, his largest pecuniary benefactor; and when Mr. Stewart was found to be ineligible he selected another New Yorker, who had given him one thousand dollars, for Secretary of State; and that was Hamilton Fish. Whoever, with all the facts before him, will undertake to say that General Grant was not influenced and governed in making appointments to high offices of state by considerations of pecuniary presents to himself, is simply incapable of weighing evidence, and is incompetent to perform the duty of a juryman in a case involving ten dollars.

It was an unprecedented, a corrupt, and an infamous system. No one step has ever been publicly taken more calculated to demoralize our Government." It was an open and shameless proclamation, a public advertisement, that the administration was to be venal, corrupt, and rotten from the start and at the core. One act of receiving a large sum of money, and then appointing the giver to a high office—one such act, of which General Grant has done so many openly and publicly—one such act, we say, if done privately and afterward proved, would have impeached any President that ever lived. It would have impeached George Washington, and it would have convicted Andrew Johnson. No such pecuniary stain rests upon any other President. Low as James Buchanan sank in the scales of wisdom, if not of patriotism, he never took bribes.

This terrible crime of General Grant's was overlooked at the time, because the great heart of the people was warm and gushing with gratitude towards him for their salvation in arms, and their eyes were temporarily dazzled by his military glory. But the great blot will remain a stain on his name, as the acceptance of bribes affixed eternal dishonor to the name of Lord Bacon.

At the time of General Grant's inauguration, the revolution in Cuba had developed such strength as to indicate that its success was highly probable. It seems to be established by sufficient evidence that nearly the entire native population of the island were in favor of throwing off the Spanish yoke. As was natural, the American people sympathized warmly with the Cubans, contiguous to our shores, in their efforts to free themselves from a foreign dominion. The Spanish Government, keenly alive to the situation of affairs, perceived that the outbreak of this feeling, which was rapidly rising in the United States, must be checked, or it was likely to take the shape of material aid to Cuba. They saw that money had been potent in the appointment of Grant's Cabinet; and they saw that the American Senate, faithless to its traditions of purity, had confirmed the nominations which the President had made in reciprocation of presents. Money, then, it was plain, was the agency by which President Grant's foreign policy could probably be influenced, for his home appointments had been controlled by it. The shrewd Sidney Webster was a practising lawyer in New York, open for the reception of fees, not diffident about the reception of large sums; and his father-in-law, Hamilton Fish, was Secretary of State at Washington. It required but a very simple process of reasoning, under these circumstances, to lead to the special employment of Mr. Sidney Webster as leading counsel for the Spanish Government in this country.

We have no disposition to be unjust to Mr. Webster. In whatever he has done, he certainly has kept within the limits of the duties of counsel, as defined by Lord Brougham. That great advocate, in his celebrated defense of Queen Caroline, said:—"An advocate, by the sacred duty which he owes his client, knows, in the discharge of that office, but one person in the world—that client and none other. To save that client by all expedient means—to protect that client at all hazards and costs to all others, and among others to himself—is the highest and most unquestioned of his duties; and he must not regard the alarm, the suffering, the torment, the destruction which he may bring upon any other. Nay, separating even the duties of a patriot from those of an advocate, and casting them, if need be, to the wind, he must go on, reckless of the consequences, if his fate it should unhappily be to involve his country in confusion for his client's protection."

We once heard the late Daniel Webster express in decided terms his dissent from this doctrine of Lord Brougham's; but this is a free country, and it may be that one Webster thinketh differently from another Webster.

And in regard to Mr. Fish we have as little disposition to do the slightest injustice. We do not suspect that he deliberately weighed out so many pieces of silver against so many ounces of blood. We do not even suppose for a moment that Mr. Fish could be approached by any offer of money; nor, more, that he would intentionally or knowingly allow the circumstance that his son-in-law has been retained by the Spanish Government to influence his foreign policy.

But is Mr. Fish certain that he is not, unconsciously to himself, influenced by the heavy retainer paid to Mr. Webster? Is Congress certain that the foreign policy of the State Department is wholly uninfluenced by the Spanish gold paid to and received by Sidney Webster?

Can any man who has faith in human nature say that Mr. Fish's position is one in which it is safe and prudent for a Secretary of State to stand? Would John Quincy Adams, or Andrew Jackson, or Caleb Cushing ever have allowed such a shadow, such a doubt, or such a question even, to rest upon his name?

The New York *Times*—just as the Spanish gunboats leave on their mission of slaughter, and to strangle the cause of infant freedom in Cuba—publishes an account of a magnificent dinner party at Secretary Fish's, with the announcement that Mrs. Fish received in a stately manner. Stately means state-like. Now we do not object that the Fishes are state-like, but that the State is becoming Fish-like and Sidney Webster-like in its foreign policy, and that Sidney Webster savors all over of Spanish gold, the price of patriot blood and of Cuban freedom.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
11 2

TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT.

TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.

They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.

T. L. JACOBS & CO.,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
11 17 2mrp

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR
GENTLEMEN.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27 1rp
Four doors below Continental Hotel.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Gentlemen's Mourning Wrappers.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
MRS. S. A. BRANSON,
No. 140 South EIGHTH Street.
Wrappers made to order. 12 7 tuthsim

FURNITURE.
RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FINE FURNITURE.
DANIEL M. KARCHER,
Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.
A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 11 4 thstu3mrp

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET.
Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 809 MARKET STREET.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf3m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide. Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 102 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON.
On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs., 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option.
Advance charges cashed at office on pier.
Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc. 2 29 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Washington, Saturday, January 1, 1870, 1 P. M.
City of New York, Saturday, January 8, 10 A. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 Noon.
City of Boston, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$80
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAP,
1 27 6 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 13

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 13

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 25 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 South Wharves.
3 26

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 26

CIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

BIRDS! BIRDS!! BIRDS!!!
What is nicer for a Christmas present than fine SINGING CANARY and a BEAUTIFUL CAGE?
Cheaper than any place in the city.
No. 144 North SIXTH Street,
12 18 1m Odd-Fellows' Hall,
W. A. HENRY.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 48 SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11 4 3m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The German Press Association of this State will meet in this city to-morrow, at the hall of the German Society, South Seventh street. This association numbers among its members editors, publishers, teachers, and ministers.

—Revenue Detective James Brooks has seized fifty-four barrels of whisky which had not been properly marked. A claim for the whisky has been put in by John O'Byrne, on behalf of William Marcus Patton, an alleged lunatic.

—Work has ceased upon the Masonic Temple for the year, the walls now being under cover to protect them from the winter. Thus far the work accomplished has come within the estimates made by the building committee, and a handsome margin is left for the resumption of the work in the spring.

—The following shows the amount of fines and penalties paid to the City Treasurer during the present year by the committing amgistrates:—Samuel Lutz, $174; J. T. Thompson, $83; J. C. Tittermary, $230; C. M. Carpenter, $396; L. Godbou, $24·80; John Swift, $37; S. P. Jones, $106; W. S. Toland, $146·75; J. A. Massey, $370; C. E. Pancoast, $417; A. T. Eggleton, $280; William R. Heins, $197; F. Hood, $427·50; O. L. Ramsdell, $83; William Neill, $341·50; J. S. Bonsall, $70; Thomas Dallas, $288; T. Stearne, $98·50; Wilson Kerr, $8·50; T. Randall, $67; A. Morrow, $183. Total, $4,483·75.

—A meeting of clergymen representing the different denominations was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the purpose of adopting plans for the observance of the first week in January as a season of prayer. Rev. Dr. Beadle presided, and Mr. Thomas Marshall acted as Secretary. It was decided to hold the meetings every afternoon during the week. After some discussion the following places were agreed upon in which to hold the meetings:—Monday, First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Broad street, near Spruce; Tuesday, First Reformed Church, Seventh and Spring Garden streets; Wednesday, Spring Garden Methodist Church, Twentieth and Spring Garden streets; Thursday, Tenth Baptist Church, Eighth street, near Green; Friday, Pine Street Presbyterian Church; Saturday, Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. The following subjects were also adopted:—For Monday, Personal Religion; Tuesday, the Nation; Wednesday, Family Religion; Thursday, Christian Unity; Friday, Municipal and Church Officers.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 120.

—The Governor of Jamaica has announced the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in the island.

—A bundle of bonds, stolen fifteen years ago, was left at one of the New York police stations yesterday, by a boy.

—The President attended at his office yesterday for a short time, but received no visitors. No Cabinet meeting was held.

—Playfully snapping a pistol at one Thomas Corcoran, at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on Monday, Duncan McDonald shot the man dead.

—It has been decided in St. Louis that it is not only possible but practicable and desirable to hold a world's fair at St. Louis in 1871.

—At a meeting of the teachers of the State of Indiana, held at Indianapolis yesterday, the question of colored schools was discussed and the necessity for mixed schools fully demonstrated.

—The proposed reduction of the tariff on pig iron, to three dollars per ton, was discussed at a meeting of iron manufacturers in Cincinnati, yesterday.

—Governor McDougall's family arrived at St. Paul yesterday, on their way to Canada. They deny that he had anything to do with arming or inciting the Indians to rise.

—A man named Steve Bennett was murdered at Bell's Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, on Thursday night, by one Tom Judson, who was taken from the police, on Monday night, and lynched.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Dalmatian insurrection is entirely suppressed.

—As yet the question of Papal infallibility has not been submitted to the Œcumenical Council.

—The French Ministry resigned yesterday, and M. Ollivier has been requested by the Emperor to form a Cabinet.

—Pio Nono says that the members of the Œcumenical Council have no voice in the regulation of that body.

—Yesterday the new session of the French Corps Legislatif commenced, and Schneider was re-elected President.

—Reviewing the Alabama claims yesterday, the London *Times* comes to the conclusion that England need not fear the resumption of the negotiations.

—The Spaniards yesterday opened their campaign against the Cubans in the Camaguey District, and expect that, if successful, it will end the insurrection.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	7 24	Moon Rises	3 32
Sun Sets	4 40	High Water	11 24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

E. A. Souder, George L. Buzby, George N. Tatham, } Committee of the Month.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cella	London	New York	Dec. 4
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 10
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Dec. 14
England	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 16
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 17
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	Dec. 18
Nemesis	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 18
Paraguay	London	New York	Dec. 18
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Dec. 18
Hammonia	Havre	New York	Dec. 18
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Dec. 18

FOR EUROPE.

Berlin	Baltimore	Bremen	Dec. 29
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Dec. 30
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 30
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Cella	New York	London	Jan. 1
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 1
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 8
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Jan. 11
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Dec. 30
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 1
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Br. barque Bessie Harris, Cork or Falmouth for orders, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Barque Sam Sheppard, Evans, Cienfuegos, Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Barque Dover, Stilphen, Lisbon, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, Cienfuegos, S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Sophie Wilson, Nowell, Matanzas, John Mason & Co.

Schr Mary J. Adams, Billings, Barbados, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr E. B. Everman, Corson, Savannah, S. Lathbury & Co.

Schr Sarah, Cobb, New Bedford, Shober & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans via Havana, 4½ days, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers from New Orleans—Mr. Tucker, Mr. Darlington and brother, Mr. Wallace, and three on deck. From Havana—Mr. Woods.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Miss Reppard, Mr. Ridoux, Mr. Porter, Mr. Dooley.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 72 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from New London.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, sailed from Havana yesterday for New Orleans.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N.C., yesterday.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 25th inst.

Steamer Centipede, Fenton, hence, at New Haven 26th instant.

Schrs Mary E. Rankin, Fuller; Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer; and Calvin, Westcott, hence, at Portland 25th inst.

Schr Mary L. Vankirk, Haley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Petersburg, Va., 23d inst.

Schr C. E. Elmer, Carson, at Jacksonville 20th inst. from Savannah.

Schr Francis Hatch, Young, sailed from Savannah 23d inst., for Pedee river, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Nadab, Cheney, hence, at Newburyport 25th inst.

Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, from Baltimore, at Savannah 27th inst.

Schr Carrie Heyer, Poland, hence, at Salem 25th inst.

Schr J. W. Vannaman, Vannaman, hence, at Boston 26th instant.

Schr Ocean Wave, Bryan, hence, at Newport P. M. 24th instant.

Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 25th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, at Charleston from New York, reports that on the 18th inst. experienced a heavy gale, in which split the rudder head, damaged sails, and received other injury.

SAFE DEPOSITE COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA

TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT

AND

INSURANCE COMPANY

Chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, April, 1869.

Capital, - $500,000

Established for the Executio of Trusts, Executorships, Etc.; the Safe eeping of Valuables, and the Renting Small Safes in its Burglar-Proof Vaults in the Granite Fire-Proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, Chesnut Street.

This Institution will be opened for the transaction business on MONDAY, December 27, when the Compa will be in readiness to receive SPECIAL DEPOSITS for ti SAFE KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECU RITIES, SILVER and GOLD PLATE, JEWELRY, and othe portable VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at rates si ilar to those charged by other SAFE DEPOSIT COMPA NIES in the principal cities of the United States, and to RENT SMALL SAFES inside its BURGLAR-PROOF Vaults at rates varying from $15 to $75 per year, according to size and location. These Vaults are well lighted and ventilated, of enormous strength, and no effort or expense has been spared in their construction to render them ABSOLUTELY BURGLAR-PROOF. Watchmen of undoubted character, vigilance, and *intelligence* will be on duty day and night (Sundays and holidays included) inside and outside the premises; and every conceivable precaution has been adopted in the internal arrangements to preclude the possibility of stealthy or sudden theft. Nothing has been omitted to provide for the convenience and most perfect attainable security of Depositors and Renters, and afford absolute SAFETY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT—the means for which, as adopted by the Company, are not, it is believed, excelled in the country.

All fiduciary obligations, such as Trusts, Guardianships, Executorships, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Coupons, Interest, and other Income will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owner for a small commission.

Suitable accommodations are provided for the convenience of ladies.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

Office Hours, 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS ROBINS,
LEWIS R. ASHHURST,
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER,
R. P. McCULLAGH,
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JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS,
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DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
HON. WM. A. PORTER.

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LEWIS R. ASHHURST.

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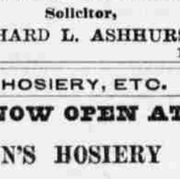

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In order to close out our surplus stock by the end of the year.

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LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. By Universal Desire, THE CHRISTMAS BILL REPEATED. Charles Dickens' Christmas Carol, in three acts, CHRISTMAS EVE; OR, THE MISER'S DREAM. LAURA KEENE as.....LITTLE TO. A Ice, the Great Fairy Piece of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Doors open at 7; commence at a quarter to 8. CHAMPAGNE; OR, STEP BY STEP. Written by MATILDA HERON and LAURA KEENE, will be postponed for a few nights, owing to the great success of the two Plays. THE DAYS WE LIVE IN, a comedy in five acts, by a member of the Philadelphia press, has been accepted.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORNINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ¼ to 8. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 29, Fourth and last week of the eminent artiste, MISS BATEMAN, who will appear for the sixth time in her great original character of LEAH, in the celebrated Play, in five acts, of LEAH. Leah, her original character.....Miss BATEMAN Supported by Mr. George Jordan and Miss Virginia Francis. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 1, 1870, ONLY BATEMAN MATINEE. When will be presented THE LADY OF LYONS. Pauline.....MISS BATEMAN

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DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique). MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY at 2½ o'clock. THIS AND EVERY EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Gigantic Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe. Wish a Happy, Prosperous, New Year to All. IMMENSE BILL FOR THE HOLIDAYS. First Time—Comic Festival, Found Alive. Admission, 50c. Parquet, 75c. Gallery, 25c. 12 27 6t

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PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1869.

THE PARDON OF ILLICIT DISTILLERS.

It is currently rumored that the conviction and sentence of George Mountjoy are to be followed by a vigorous effort to secure his pardon; that many active politicians, including Senators and Congressmen, are concerned in this movement; that desperate exertions will be made to convince the President that Mountjoy is more sinned against than sinning and that he is in every respect a proper object of executive clemency. We have no personal feeling against the criminal whose case has excited this lively interest, but we earnestly protest against the movement to shield him from the punishment inflicted by the Court. Of all classes of rogues, those least deserve mercy who systematically plunder the Treasury of the nation, and make a sport of its revenue laws. The thief who under the pressure of necessity pilfers a paltry article, or the ruffian who, under the impulse of passion, strikes a deadly blow, are more legitimate objects of executive clemency than the calculating villains who deliberately attempt to fill their coffers by defrauding the Government, and who, in committing this crime, freely resort to all others. The "whisky ring" has become the synonym and embodiment of every species of private and public rascality, and there must be something fearfully rotten in Denmark when the sentence of one of its representatives is followed by attempts in high quarters to shield him from deserved punishment. It is now well known that during a large portion of Johnson's Presidential term the tax was scarcely paid on one gallon of whisky out of ten manufactured; and the burdens under which the masses groaned were fearfully increased by the systematic evasions of the tax laws by illicit distillers. Only a small proportion of men guilty of these frauds can ever be brought to justice; but, since the present administration is making vigorous efforts to detect and punish all who defy the amended laws, the public welfare is deeply involved in the rigorous enforcement of the new policy. Andrew Johnson did enough harm by pardoning counterfeiters and violators of the revenue laws to consign his name to perpetual infamy for these offenses alone, and we trust that General Grant will not, even in the most remote degree, imitate this disastrous example. Congressmen and all other politicians should understand that mercy to fellows of the Mountjoy stamp is rank cruelty and injustice to the toiling millions who are compelled to fill the coffers which the defrauders of the revenue are perpetually striving to illegally deplete. The people are in no mood to regard with a lenient eye either the robbers of the Treasury or their aiders and abettors; and in this latter category they will henceforth class those who seek pardons for the leaders of the whisky ring. The moral effect of Mountjoy's sentence will be worth millions to the Government, if the course of justice is not arrested. His pardon, on the other hand, will incite hundreds of designing knaves to repeat his offenses. This fact seems to us so clear that we shall esteem it our duty to expose all efforts to secure his release from prison, and to publish the names of all prominent politicians who connect themselves with this movement, so that the public may know who are the friends and champions of the sworn foes of honest taxpayers.

OCEAN CABLE NEUTRALITY.

The peculiar circumstances attending the landing of the French cable upon our shores, and the difficulties that seem not unlikely to occur through the resistance of the United States to the unwarrantable assumptions of the French Government, together with the recent severance of the Cuba cable, indicate in a most forcible manner the necessity for some positive understanding between different governments with regard to them, and some international regulations for their protection and preservation. The people of the United States are particularly interested in this matter, as the most important cables in existence are the ones that connect this continent with Europe, and it is therefore eminently proper that we should take the initiative in pressing for the enactment of a definite international law with regard to them, which all civilized nations would consider binding under every circumstance. Secretary Fish, therefore, has issued a circular to our principal diplomatic representatives, urging the negotiation of a joint convention of the maritime powers of the world; and he suggests the following points as those which the President particularly desires to have acted upon:—

"First. Suitable provisions for the protection of such cable lines, in times of peace and of war, against wilful or wanton destruction or injury. We have seen during the present year the submarine cable connecting Cuba with the United States severed, and communication through it interrupted. The President proposes to prevent similar destruction and injury hereafter, by a joint declaration that such acts shall be deemed to be acts of piracy, and punished as such.

"Second. Suitable provisions to encourage the future construction of such lines. Experience has already shown that the assumption by one nation to control the connection with the shores of another will lead to complications that may, unless arranged, result in preventing all direct telegraphic communications between the two countries. The President deems that this can be best prevented in future by providing that hereafter no exclusive concession shall be made without the joint action of the two Governments whose shores are to be connected. In this way the capital of both countries will be enlisted, and at the same time possible causes of difference will be removed.

"Third. Provisions against scrutiny of messages by Government officials. The President thinks that the right to establish such a scrutiny in favor of the power controlling either end of the cable is calculated to lead to trouble, and had therefore better be prevented."

Mr. Fish enclosed with his circular a draft of a convention embodying these points, with the understanding that it is to be considered merely as a basis for discussion. The powers which are invited to join with the United States in the consideration of this matter are France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, North Germany, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Turkey, Greece, Venezuela, Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Chili.

This proposition on behalf of our Government certainly suggests a practical and satisfactory solution of the principal difficulties that are likely to arise from the laying of ocean cables between the shores of foreign powers, and the points suggested in the circular of our Secretary of State are all admirably adapted for protecting the cables, for promoting their usefulness, and for securing the rights of the different nations. It is certain that the United States cannot submit to any such scandalously unequal arrangement as that under which the French cable is now operating, and if the chief maritime nations are not willing to join in a convention to settle the difficulties, present and prospective, on a broad international basis, our Government will be obliged to insist on some definite understanding for its own protection, at least.

A SIGNIFICANT STORY.

The Count de Shee, in his memoirs, which have just been published in Paris, gives a bit of gossip worth the attention of every young man in search of the sure road to riches. It is the secret of the lucky stroke, or the foresight, rather, by which Emile de Girardin, the great journalist, achieved success. De Girardin, a poor young fellow from the provinces, says the Count, had been in Paris about a year, living on the proceeds of one or two contributions to the reviews, when he was joined by Lesrolles, an old chum from the country, who had heard of his success and came to achieve like honors. Now Lesrolles could barely read and write, but he was full of dauntless pluck, and stubborn as a mule.

"We will become great authors," he said, sitting down beside De Girardin in his garret. In vain did De Girardin set before him the difficulty of obtaining admission for an article in one of the magazines.

"We will publish a magazine ourselves, then. We will become great journalists." "But we have not a franc between us," reasoned his friend; "how will we buy paper and machinery?" "Go in debt for them." "How will we pay for contributions?" "Steal them," boldly replied Lesrolles. The idea struck De Girardin. A paper containing the cream of all the current journals—the thing was novel; there was success in it. "Go borrow some money," ordered Lesrolles, "while I write the prospectus." De Girardin succeeded in borrowing five hundred francs; the prospectus was written, promising the first issue of the paper in a week. "And its name?" said Lesrolles, pen in hand. "Let us be candid: call it *The Thief*."

Now comes the point of the story. Every sou of the five hundred francs they spent *in advertising*. Subscriptions poured in. People were not averse to becoming receivers of stolen goods when there was no danger of punishment. In the first year *The Thief* netted its owners fifty thousand francs. Every sou of this they spent in advertising a new journal, which proved as successful as the first. For five years their profits all went in the same manner. Lesrolles continued to be the business manager, although so ignorant that he was obliged, in counting up the subscriptions, to set down and add columns of figures yards in length, not understanding the rule of simple multiplication His friends used to find him at this work lying on his face on the floor upon reams of paper, pasted in strips.

"Every man has his method," he would reply, coolly, to their jokes. "I may not understand accounts, Messieurs, but I know the way to success."

The story points its own moral to journalists, and every other business man.

A STANTON MEMORIAL FUND.

It is a well-known fact that Mr. Stanton, during his continuance in the War Department, expended not only his salary, but nearly his entire fortune, and that he died a poor man, leaving his family not in absolute poverty, but with a very slender competence. Mr. Stanton had the handling and disposition of hundreds of millions of dollars at a time when it would have been easy for him to have accumulated immense sums without seriously compromising his reputation. It is safe to say that not one cent of the people's money ever went into his pockets over and above his salary. On the contrary, the position in which he was placed obliged him to spend much more than he received, and he therefore drew upon his own resources, the accumulations of a laborious life. Under these circumstances, there is a manifest propriety in the people of the United States making some provision for the wife and children of the great War Secretary. Mr. Stanton was not only an honest man, but he was a great man, and it was to his able administration of the War Department that the defeat of the Rebellion was due quite as much as to the generalship displayed in the field. Generals Grant and Sherman and other commanders were the recipients of magnificent gifts of money and houses, that placed them in positions of pecuniary independence, and the family of the late Secretary Rawlins, who played a very subordinate part in the war in comparison with Mr. Stanton, has been provided for by a donation amounting to about fifty thousand dollars. It is true that Mr. Stanton refused to receive any such recognition of his services in his lifetime, but now that he has gone from us there is no reason why they should not be recognized in the person of his family. We understand that a movement has been inaugurated among some of Mr. Stanton's friends in Washington to raise a handsome sum of money for his family, and we hope that the wealthy men of this and other cities will extend their aid towards swelling the amount to an imposing figure. There are a number of excellent reasons why it is neither expedient nor proper for Congress to take action in such a matter as this, and if anything is done it must be by the liberality of private individuals. It may not be inappropriate to mention in this connection that Mr. Stanton's life was insured in this city for the sum of ten thousand dollars, so that his family is not in actual want.

A NEW PRO-SLAVERY SCHEME IN CUBA.

A remarkable scheme has recently been devised in Cuba for the perpetuation of slavery. The planters and merchants have not been unmindful of the dangers to which their favorite institution is subjected by emancipation in the United States, the increasing strength of the abolition sentiment of Spain, and the internal convulsions arising from the Cuban insurrection. To meet these extraordinary exigencies they propose to make a nominal declaration of freedom, and to silence the clamor of the outside world by a pretense that slavery is totally and forever abolished. But as a condition they propose that all existing slaves shall be held by their old masters as apprentices during the next ten years, and that continuous importations of negroes from Africa be permitted, with the understanding that all of the sable emigrants are to be subjected to a similar apprenticeship. Thus, while pretending to place themselves in harmony with the spirit of the age, these dashing speculators aim at a re-establishment of the slave trade on a grand scale, and at a perpetual replenishment of the corps of laborers on Cuban plantations from the slave marts of Africa. The exposure of this project, however, will scarcely fail to ensure its defeat. Even if Spain should be disposed to sanction it, the United States and Great Britain are too strongly committed against every form of the slave trade to permit the Cuban taskmasters to repeat an old wrong in a new disguise.

The most important cable news published this morning is the announcement of the resignation of the French ministry, and the Emperor's selection of M. Ollivier to aid in forming a new cabinet, in which the legislative minority will have a proper representative. The Emperor announces his intention to apply in letter and spirit the *Senatus Consultum* of September 8, and he counts on the adhesion of the Corps Legislatif to the general interests of the country, no less than on that of M. Ollivier, to aid him in the task he has undertaken of putting into successful operation the constitutional *regime*. We give a full sketch elsewhere of M. Ollivier who is well known as one of the most consistent and persistent of the opponents of modern Cæsarism, and his call to the Cabinet indicates the intention of the Emperor to counteract the influence of such extremists as Rochefort by securing for himself, if possible, the support of moderate Liberals like M. Ollivier. This is a shrewd move, but it promises nothing more on the part of the Emperor than he finds it convenient to perform; and if he can tighten his own grasp on power by seeming to yield something, he will not hesitate to make any promises or pretenses. So far as the Emperor is concerned, this move indicates merely that he finds it necessary to concede something to the spirit of the times, and the most promising feature of it is the substantial foothold that it gives the enemies of despotism, so that they will be able to press for further reforms with more effect than ever before.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER.

M. Oliver Emile Ollivier, who has just been called by the Emperor Napoleon to the head of his Ministry, was born in the city of Marseilles on the 20 of July, 1825. He adopted the profession of the law, and in 1847 became a member of the Parisian bar, at which he has become one of the most successful and popular advocates. When the reign of Louis Philippe gave way, in 1848, to the republic, with Louis Napoleon as Prince-President, M. Ollivier was appointed Commissary-General at Marseilles. Soon after he was made Prefect at Langres, but in 1849 he returned to Paris to resume the practice of his chosen profession, at which he continued without further interruption until 1857, when he was elected an opposition member of the Corps Legislatif from the Third Circonscription of the Department of the Seine (Paris.) His entrance upon Parliamentary life was signalized at the very outset by his participation in the most important discussions of the body of which he was a member, the questions in which he took a special interest being those relating to the laws respecting public safety, the intervention in the difficulties between Sardinia and Austria, which resulted in the Italian War of Independence, and the regulation of the press.

At this early period he was a confirmed Liberal, and during the Legislative session of 1860 he was one of the most distinguished and troublesome of a small group of opposition deputies known as "The Five." In the meantime, when M. Vacherot was prosecuted by the Government for the publication of a work entitled "La Democratie," M. Ollivier, in his capacity of advocate, undertook his defense in the courts, and in consequence of the peculiar style of his pleadings and arguments was suspended by the court from the exercise of his professional functions for three months. Against this harsh and summary ruling M. Ollivier appealed, but in vain.

At the elections of 1863 M. Ollivier was re-elected to the Corps Legislatif from one of the Paris circonscriptions. At the opening of the session he made a report on the law relating to coalitions, which created a decided sensation. But he soon showed that he had been reconsidering the political policy which he had theretofore adopted, and displayed such unusual moderation in his speeches in reference to the Government as to cause his former political friends to become considerably alienated from him. This feeling was still further increased by his movements during the session of 1865. In this year he was elected a member of the Council-General of War; and in July he retired from the bar of Paris, on being appointed Judicial Counsel and Commissary-General of the Viceroy of Egypt at the French capital. His political advances were frankly met by the Emperor, who about this time appointed him arbitrator of the difficulties which had arisen in reference to the isthmus of Suez, and it was upon his report that the final decision was based, and the way cleared for the successful prosecution of the great canal project of M. de Lesseps.

At the elections held last May M. Ollivier was a candidate a third time for membership of the Corps Legislatif. Desirous of still acting for a Paris constituency, he presented his name to the voters of the Third Circonscription; but, fearful of defeat, in consequence of his having abandoned the radical opposition and taken his stand upon the platform of constitutional opposition and liberty under the Empire, he became also a candidate in the Department of the Var, a course which the result of the elections amply justified. In both districts M. Ollivier encountered no opposition from the Government, but in both he was confronted by an out-and-out radical—in Paris by M. Bancel, a former member of the Constituent Assembly, who had been exiled after the *coup d'etat* of December 2, and in the Var by M. Clement Laurier, an eminent criminal lawyer. The chances in the Paris Circonscription were regarded as so even that M. Bancel followed M. Ollivier's example, and became a candidate in one of the country districts also. But the vote stood, for Bancel, 22,848; for Ollivier, 12,857. M. Bancel was also elected from the country district in which he had been a candidate, and chose to sit for that constituency, rendering another election necessary in the Paris district. M. Ollivier, although so overwhelmingly defeated in Paris, received the necessary majority in the Department of the Var, and took his seat at the opening of the recent extraordinary session of the Corps Legislatif as the acknowledged leader of the "Tiers Parti," or constitutional opposition. The general result of the elections showed that the day for personal government through the agency of an irresponsible ministry had gone by in France, and Napoleon at once began to show symptoms of a desire to fall in with the current of popular sentiment in the empire, for the sake of disarming the ultra radicals, and saving his dynasty from the fate which befel the houses of Bourbon and Orleans. The *Senatus Consultum* was the first fruit of the reaction, and then came frequent rumors of a still further concession to the spirit of the age, in the shape of a responsible ministry. These rumors have gradually gained credence, until at last it is announced in the *Journal Officiel* that the old ministry has resigned; and a letter has been addressed by the Emperor to M. Ollivier, requesting him to name persons who will associate with himself to form a homogeneous Cabinet, faithfully representing the legislative majority, and resolved to apply in letter and spirit the principles enunciated in the *Senatus Consultum*. Under these auspices the constitutional *regime* at last begins in France, and the whole world will await with interest its development and result.

M. Ollivier has published numerous judicial works which have gained for him a high reputation. In 1856 he founded, in connection with Messieurs Mourlon, Demangeat, and Ballot, a periodical entitled the *Revue de Droit Practique*, in which most of his works have been first given to the public. He is the author, with M. Mourlon, of "Commentaire sur les Saisies Immobilieres et Ordres," published in 1859, and of "Commissaire de la Loi du 25 Mars, 1864, sur les Coalitions," in 1864, and of other important works.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

1870!

THE NEW YEAR BEING NEAR AT HAND,

THE GRAND CLEARING SALE

NOW PROGRESSING AT

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

WILL BE

VIGOROUSLY PUSHED

FOR THE FEW DAYS REMAINING

OF THE OLD YEAR.

STILL FURTHER ACCOMMODATION OF PRICES!

CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING

BELOW MARKET STREET PRICES!

BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING — OF THE FINEST QUALITY AND BEST STYLES.

BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING — AT COST!

All Our Clothing Must be Sold Out, for We will Carry None of This Stock Over.

It is the Finest in Philadelphia, and can Be Bought now at Lower Prices than Ever,

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 10 26§

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

A VALUABLE PRESENT

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.

We claim for this new machine the most perfect, simple, and reliable Lock Stitch Family Sewing Machine ever invented, and an examination will convince the most skeptical.

It is designed for every description of Family Sewing or Manufacturing purposes.

It is adapted to a much greater range and variety of work than heretofore offered to the public.

Every improvement that ingenuity can invent or art suggest is applicable to this machine.

All machines warranted.

Call and examine. (12 24 6t

SALESROOM, No. 704 CHESNUT STREET.

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH and MASTER Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the Office, MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place an election will be held for President and Five Directors to serve the ensuing year.
12 29 3t* CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

ANNUAL BALL

OF THE

DELAWARE ENGINE FIRE COMPANY, No. 4, to be given at MUSICAL FUND HALL, NEW YEAR'S EVE, FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1869.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. Positively no pass tickets.
12 27 3t DANIEL C. DAVIS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 3, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 3d, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 5th to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 tl 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held, at the Office of the Company, at 12 M. MONDAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Directors will be elected, to serve the ensuing year.
12 22 tj10 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.
By order of the Board of Directors.
12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2262 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and Five Directors to serve for ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.
12 28 12t CHAS. P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fame Insurance Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.
An Election for Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the same time and at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 28 11t WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 11t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 27 29 31 J 3 5 7 8 10* J. B. MOFFITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, Dec. 23, 1869.
The holders of the Six per Cent. Gas Loan, No. 7, due January 1, 1870, are hereby notified that the Certificates of said Loan will be paid at this office on that day, after which time interest on the same will cease.
12 24 6t BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 1st day of January, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 1011 South BROAD Street.
12 22 w6t D. BOYER BROWN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,
1223 City Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the S. E. corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets (entrance on Carpenter street), on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
D. BOYER BROWN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1869. 12 24 2t J 1 6 10§*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.
WILLIAM B. FOWLE,
12 28 17t Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the PRESTON RETREAT will be held at the Retreat, HAMILTON and TWENTIETH Streets, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 10, 1870, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of electing twenty-four Managers, a Treasurer, and two Auditors, and of transacting such other business as may be brought forward.
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1869. 12 28 14t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, at which time an Election for Twelve Directors will take place.
J. MORRELL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1869. 12 22wfmtJ10

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of SOUTHWARK LIBRARY will be held at the LIBRARY ROOM on TUESDAY EVENING, January 4, 1870, at 7½ o'clock.
JOSEPH W. FLICKWIR, Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t*

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870. RICHARD COOK,
12 23 20t Treasurer.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ALBERT FOSTER,
12 14 23t Secretary.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 10 tJ12 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
H. P. SCHETKY,
12 11 stuth3t Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.
12 13 mw13t P. LAMB, Cashier.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 23§

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

TO RENT—THE LECTURE HALL of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY, TENTH, above Chesnut. 12 24 mw3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 29 wtj10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt J 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

DEBATE NOW GOING ON EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, at the old Rev. Stockton's Church, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets, at 7½ o'clock P. M., between Dr. GATES, of this city, and Professor FISH, of Massachusetts.
Question. Does the Bible condemn modern spiritualism? Gates on the affirmative and Fish on the negative.
Admission 10c. Clergymen and Reporters free. (12 28 3t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in the HORTICULTURAL HALL, in the Borough of West Chester, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where an Election will be held of Officers to serve the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
A. LEWIS SMITH, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1869. 12 28 11t

NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 122 S. SECOND Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office, between the hours of twelve and two, on MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1870.
12 28 11t W. B. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election of Directors will take place at the Office of the Company, in Wilmington, on MONDAY, the 10th of January, 1870, at 1 P. M.
12 28 11t A. HORNER, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
12 29 10t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, Company's Building, No. 400 WALNUT Street, Dec. 24, 1869.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.
An election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 24 fmwtJ 10 ALEX W. WISTER, Secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, S. E. corner of Fourth.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office on MONDAY, January 3, 1870, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.
JOHN S. WILSON,
12 20 12t Secretary.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1869.
An election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
12 27 12t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

RASPBERRY MIRINQUES
FRESH DAILY, AT
12 16 15trp MORSE'S, No. 902 ARCH Street.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
2 4§ R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

O! O! O! OVERCOATS!!!

GO! GO! GO! GOING!!

DOWN WITH THE OVERCOATS!!
DOWN WITH THE
Prices of all Clothes!!

Rockhill & Wilson,

The Public Benefactors, and the
FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE,

Offer to men of moderate means,
and to
Boys of all sizes and weights,

The whole of their ample stock of
Overcoats! Pants! Vests! Coats!
Overcoats! Pants! Vests! Coats!
Overcoats! Pants! Vests! Coats!

At a Reduction
OF
THIRTY PER CENT!
THIRTY PER CENT!!
THIRTY PER CENT!!!
THIRTY PER CENT!!!!

An immediate examination of our stock will serve your interest, and will produce a combination of astonishment and satisfaction to every examiner.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The subscription list for the season of Italian opera, announced to commence on Monday next, will close to-day, and to-morrow the regular sale of tickets for single performances will begin at Trumpler's and at the Academy of Music. The low price at which subscription tickets are offered ought to induce the music-loving public of Philadelphia to take advantage of the brief opportunity now remaining to patronize an elegant and elevating entertainment. Mr. Maretzek presents a fine list of artists, including a new tenor, who is spoken of as one of the very best that has ever visited this country. The *repertoire* will include the most popular Italian works, in addition to Rossini's great opera of *William Tell* and Ferrari's opera of *Pipele*.

AT THE CHESNUT the great popularity of the dramatization of Dickens' *Christmas Carol* has induced the management to continue its performance for the present, and to postpone *Champagne; or, Step by Step*, which was announced for this evening. The play now on the boards under the title of *Christmas Eve; or, The Miser's Dream*, is a very effective entertainment for the holiday season, and is well worth seeing.

The management of the Chesnut announce another new play as in preparation. The *Press*, which appears to be posted about this work, refers to it this morning as follows:—

"It is announced as *The Days We Live In;* a new comedy, in five acts, by a member of the Philadelphia Press.' (We quote from the programme, big P and all in press.) We trust, for the honor of the profession, that *The Days*, etc., will be worthy of truthful praise. We should not like to aid in consigning to the shelf the work of a fellow-journalist. A newspaper man, however, is just as likely to write a bad play as any one else, and if it is bad, it is very probable his contemporaries will have the frankness to say so."

AT THE WALNUT Miss Bateman will personate "Leah" this evening.

On Monday next Watts Phillips' military drama of *Not Guilty* will be brought out, with new scenery, appointments, and effects. This piece achieved a great popularity in London when it was originally performed there, and it is said to be of a more than usually interesting character. The management of the Walnut are making great preparations to place it on the stage in superior style, and to make its representation as perfect as possible.

AT THE ARCH the dramatization of Dickens' novel of "Little Dorrit," by Mrs. E. D. Wallace, will be repeated this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an amusing minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the funny Christmas pantomime and other entertaining features are announced for this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit their magical wonders this afternoon and evening at the Assembly Building.

"KWEER KOMPANY."—Mr. B. F. Duane, whose very amusing entertainment entitled "Ninety Minutes in Kweer Kompany" attracted so much attention a few weeks since at Natatorium Hall, will repeat it, with a number of new features, to-morrow evening, at the Amateur Drawing-room, on Seventeenth street, above Chesnut. Mr. Duane is a genuine humorist, and his songs and chit-chat are in an eminent degree entertaining.

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.

No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.—Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now ready for distribution, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention, and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals appearing with the opening of the year this is one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking.* The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town, and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE-PLACE STOVE AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMBINED.—The only Fire-Place Stove ever invented that will warm the room in which it is situated. All others fail in that particular.

We have embodied in THE SUNNYSIDE all the LATEST and BEST-KNOWN PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with ECONOMY and have discarded all the numerous imperfections that so being used in the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters.

THE SUNNYSIDE will produce MORE WARM AIR with LESS FUEL than any other Stove, and is acknowledged, by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN EVERY PARTICULAR to the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters, which they had heretofore used.

Do not be deceived by misrepresentations in regard to THE SUNNYSIDE, but call and examine it, and see the large number of testimonials from those who have them in use, which will convince any person of its superiority to all others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of

GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO.,
No. 233 N. Second street.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERE PANTS
Made to Order,
$12 and $14.
A similar reduction on all Measured and Ready-made Clothing at

CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 Chesnut street,
Under Continental Hotel.

ONE COLD AFTER ANOTHER will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. The in need of a remedy will find in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT one always prompt, thorough, and efficacious. Sold everywhere.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

If your lady friend has not already a GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE, you are a happy man; for you will have it in your power to present her with something that she will afterward declare she would not do without for ten times its cost.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is on us, we would advise our readers to buy none but those of quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH.—PURE HARD LEHIGH COAL, LORBERRY, SHAMOKIN, AND WHITE & SCHUYLKILL COAL.
OFFICE, 8TH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. DEPOT, NINTH STREET (No. 957), BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
WILLIAM W. ALTER.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Have you ever befouled your grey hair with the viscid dyes or worse preparations offered as substitutes? If so, they disgust you, of course; but let not that prevent you from using PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, which is clear and harmless as water, in all respects agreeable, and effects the desired object thoroughly and satisfactorily.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

AS A HOLIDAY GIFT nothing could be more appropriate than a Singer Family Sewing Machine. To be had upon easy terms at No. 1105 Chesnut street.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
TEN DOLLARS CASH. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 819 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

GROVER & BAKER'S ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, also their SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES, may be obtained during the Holidays on *very easy terms.* Salesrooms, No. 730 Chesnut street.

CARD.—Our first sale of Paintings will take place January 6 and 7. Persons wishing to contribute must have them in this week.
B. SCOTT, JR.,
No. 1117 Chesnut street,
Girard Row.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

DIED.

BANCROFT.—On the 27th instant, Captain DANIEL BANCROFT, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and General Wayne Lodge, No. 126, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 224 German street, on Thursday morning, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

CRAMBO.—On the 27th instant, HENRY CRAMBO, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1447 Cemac street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LEATHERMAN.—On the 25th instant, Mrs. ANN U., wife of John Leatherman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 133 N. Sixteenth street, on Thursday morning, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock.

TRANER.—On the 26th of December, Mrs. NANCY TRANER, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Friendship Grove, No. 1, F. D.; Washington Conclave, No. 1, D of M.; Lincoln Association, No. 9, P.; and Lily of the Valley Lodge, No. 2, M. L., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 325 Mickle street, Camden, N. J., on Thursday, December 30, at 1 o'clock.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE GROCERIES,

In Great Variety, Always in Store.

ALSO,

Fine Sherries and Madeira Wines.
Perfectly Pure Port,
Vintages of 1830, 1847, and 1865.
PURE BRANDIES, CORDIALS, and FINE CIGARS,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut,
11 29 PHILADELPHIA.

Spanish Queen Olives,
Of the Finest Quality,
FOR SALE BY THE GALLON AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS,
12 15 wfm10trp PHILADELPHIA.

BUY THE BEST
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.
CANS LARGE AND FULL.
The finest in quality and style ever offered.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
Factory and Farms, Cumberland county, N. J.
WHOLESALE AGENCY,
No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET.
12 29 5trp REEVES & PARVIN.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*]

THE LONDON MUSEUM
OF
ANATOMY, SCIENCE, AND ART
WILL OPEN
DECEMBER 30, 1869,
AT No. 1306 CHESNUT STREET.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
This magnificent collection is well worthy the attention of all who desire to possess a knowledge of the wondrous formation of the human frame.
POPULAR LECTURES
Every Evening on Medical and Scientific subjects of interest.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY. 1t*

AMATEUR DRAWING ROOM, SEVENTEENTH Street, above Chesnut, THURSDAY EVENING, December 30, 1869.—B. F. DUANE, X. T. K., in his "Ninety Minutes in Kweer Kompany; or, Song and Chit-Chat, with Sketches of X-Centrick Karacter!" Doors Un-Klosed at 7. Kommence at 8. 12 29 2t

A TREMENDOUS DISPLAY
OF
CHROMOS AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
JOHN R. NAGLE & CO.,
No. 630 ARCH STREET,
11 5 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BRONZES!

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE IMPORTED THIS SEASON THE LARGEST VARIETY OF CHOICE
WORKS OF ART IN BRONZE
EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS COUNTRY, EMBRACING
Statuettes, Groups, Animals, and Birds,
SELECTED AS THE BEST FROM AMONG THE WORKS OF

EMILE HERBERT,	MOIGNIEZ,
A. CARIER,	PAUTROT,
J. GREGOIRE,	E. DELABRIERRE,
E. CARLIER,	COUSTOU,
HUZEL,	E. CANA,
PEIFFER,	PILET,
P. J. MENE,	DUCHOISELLE,
DUMAIGE,	BOURET,

BULLO.

Candelabra, Vases, Card-Stands, Inkstands, and Fancy Articles Generally.
Paris Mantel Clocks and Side Pieces,
IN BRONZE AND GILT, BRONZE AND MARBLE.
FLORENTINE. ROMAN, GOLDEN, ANTIQUE,
GREEN AND GILT, AND OXYDIZED
SILVER BRONZES,
ANY OF WHICH WILL FORM AN ENDURING AND TASTEFUL 12 3 mwf
Holiday Present.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,
Have just received a large assortment of
NEW AND ELEGANT
Fancy Articles,
Selected in Europe this season for their
NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale [12 14 14t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

A. J. IANDER, JR.,
No. 1302 CHESNUT STREET,
Also, No. 100 FULTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
HOLIDAY GOODS,
Such as all the
NEW STYLES OF EMBROIDERIES,
CHAIRS,
TOWEL-RACKS.
FOOT-RESTS.
Also, a full line of
PAPER-EMBROIDERED PATTERNS,
WORSTED SILK, BEADS, ETC.
MONOGRAMS DRAWN TO ORDER. 12 2 thsmwlm

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GOLD SPECTACLES.
GOLD NOSE SPECTALS
OPERA GLASSES.
THERMOMETERS.
SPY GLASSES.
CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.
MICROSCOPES, STEREOSCOPES, ETC.
WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,
12 15wfmtJ1 No. 728 CHESNUT Street.

SILVER WARE, ETC.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE
PRESENTS
TO WIFE, FAMILY, OR FRIENDS,
WM. WILSON & SON'S
OWN MAKE.
Old Stand, Cor. Fifth and Cherry Sts.,
12 15 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.
Also, A No. 1 Plated Ware.

SEWING MACHINES.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES.
SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, BEST LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES IN USE.
Sold on easy monthly payments. Examine them at
No. 920 ARCH Street.
D. E. RICE,
12 18 1mrp GENERAL AGENT.

THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 400,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

OPERA GLASSES
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
At JAS. W. QUEEN & CO.'S
OPTICIANS,
No. 924 CHESNUT STREET,
9 22 tf PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 25p

OAK HALL. OAK HALL.
OAK HALL. OAK HALL.

FOR THE REST OF THIS YEAR

YOU CAN BUY A SUIT OF CLOTHES FOR.....$10·00
YOU CAN BUY A SUIT FOR.....$12·50
YOU CAN BUY A SUIT FOR.....$15·00
YOU CAN BUY A SUIT FOR.....$17·50
YOU CAN BUY A SUIT FOR.....$20·00
YOU CAN BUY A SUIT FOR.....$22·00
YOU CAN BUY A SUIT FOR.....$25·00

FOR THE REST OF THIS YEAR

YOU CAN BUY A GOOD OVERCOAT FOR.....$12·00
YOU CAN BUY A GOOD ONE FOR.....$15·00
YOU CAN BUY A BUSINESS COAT FOR.....$5·00
YOU CAN BUY A BUSINESS COAT FOR.....$7·50
YOU CAN BUY A BUSINESS COAT FOR.....$10·00
YOU CAN BUY A PAIR OF PANTS FOR.....$5·00
YOU CAN BUY PANTS AND VEST FOR.....$7·50
YOU CAN BUY PANTS AND VEST FOR.....$10·00

FOR THE REST OF THIS YEAR

YOU CAN BUY A BOY'S SUIT FOR.....$5·00
YOU CAN BUY A BOY'S SUIT FOR.....$6·00
YOU CAN BUY A BOY'S SUIT FOR.....$7·00
YOU CAN BUY A BOY'S SUIT FOR.....$8·00
YOU CAN BUY A BOY'S SUIT FOR.....$9·00
YOU CAN BUY A BOY'S SUIT FOR.....$10·00

The Last Days of the Great Sale are to be the Best Days.
Best Bargains for the People!
Best Prices for the Buyers!
The most acceptable New Years' Gift, such as a new Overcoat or Suit of Clothes, can now be had for as little money as some useless and less acceptable gift, at the
GREAT OAK HALL BUILDINGS
OF
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, S. E. CORNER.
OAK HALL. OAK HALL.
OAK HALL. OAK HALL.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CRASH
IN
DRY GOODS.
EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON.
GRAND CLOSING SALE
OF
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
At Retail.
Unprecedented Bargains
IN
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.
THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,
AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
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USEFUL PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
POINTE, REAL VALENCIENNE, THREAD AND GUIPURE } LACES
In Setts, Collars, Hdkfs., and by the yard.
TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED SETTS,
ROMAN SCARFS AND SASHES,
GLOVES of every description,
INDIA AND CASHMERE SCARFS,
Together with an elegant stock of
SILKS, POPLINS, and every variety of
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 4mSp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.
FANCY GOODS
Suitable for Holiday Gifts.
1000 Paris Silk Fans,
At 75, 90 cents, $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2 up to $3.
HANDSOME VIENNA FANS, a job lot, cheap.
GILT STICK FANS, under regular prices.
PORTEMONNAIES, 20, 25, 28, 31, 40, 44, 50, 56, 65, 75, 80 cents, $1, $1·25.
RUSSIAN LEATHER PORTEMONNAIES.
FANCY PURSES, 25, 31, 38, 50 cents up to $1.
LACE COLLARS, 25 cents up to $1·50.
LACE HDKFS., Linen Centres, 50, 62½, 75 cents, $1 up to $2.
LADIES' LINEN HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 15, 16, 20, 25, 31, 38, 50 up to 75 cents.
LADIES CORDED HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 40, 50, 56, 63½, 80 cents.
LADIES' EMBROIDERED HDKFS.
GENTS' HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 31 cents up to $1.
GENTS' COLORED BORDER HDKFS.
GENTS' HEMMED HDKFS, all linen, 25, 31, 38, 50c.
SEVERAL LOTS OF
FANCY GOODS,
Consisting of
TOILET SETS,
VASES, TULIP STANDS,
ASH STANDS, TEA SETS,
MATCH STANDS,
CARD RECEIVERS,
BUILDING BLOCKS,
TEN PINS, Etc. Etc.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
10 31 8W PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE STREET.
BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Bohemian Glass Toilet Sets, cheap; only $1.
Bohemian Cut Glass Wine Sets, beautiful.
Bouquet Holders for almost no price
Beautiful Smoking Sets, $1·00, worth $2·00.
Embroidered Zephyr Slippers at 62c, to $2·00.
Embroidered Zephyr Cushion and Chair Patterns in beautiful designs at half price.
Embroidered sets Linen Collars and Cuffs, new styles at very low prices; some very rich.
Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Hdkfs., at very reduced prices.
Our 20-cent Huck Fringed Red Border Linen Towels reduced to 12½c. 50-cent Damask Towels now selling at 25 and 31c.
A great reduction on all our imported goods. We are determined to sell out our stock of goods; if you can not find bargains here, they are not to be found in town.
CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
14swt D31 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

REDUCTION.
We are reducing our entire stock to meet the lowest Gold Figures.
Frosted Beavers reduced from $6·00 to $4·00.
Cloaking Cloths, all reduced.
Shawls in variety, at $3·50, $4·00, $5·00 and $6·00.
Fine French Merinoes, in choice shades.
Dress Goods of all kinds, down with the rest.
Black Silks, in large assortment.
Table Linen Napkins, Doylies and Towels at gold prices.
STOKES & WOOD,
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 13 rp6

THE STORY OF DON CARLOS.

It will be remembered that Gustave Bergenroth was engaged in an examination of Spanish State papers for the Master of the Rolls when he was struck down by fever in the beginning of the present year at Madrid. His very last discovery was a detailed account of the arrest, trial, and execution of Don Carlos, son of King Philip II, purporting to be written by Fray Juan de Avila, the Prince's confessor, and an eye-witness of the proceedings he describes. A summary of this document is given by Mr. Cartwright in the "Memorial Sketch" of Bergenroth, which he has just published in London. In reproducing the substance of this vivid and startling narrative, it is needful to say that Bergenroth died before he had fully satisfied himself as to its genuineness. The story is as follows:—"Don Carlos was a young prince very much inclined to do what pleased him without any respect for others. He was, however, on good terms with his father, King Philip, until the King married his third wife, Isabel of France. Isabel was of the same age as Don Carlos, and uncommonly handsome. Don Carlos fell in love with her, and made her a declaration *in forma*, which the Queen was weak enough to answer, begging him to desist from his suit, because she, being bound by the most sacred ties to his father, could never be his. This letter miscarried, and came, the priest says he does not know in what way, into the hands of Philip, who, finding it by far too warm, strongly reprimanded his wife and his son, and forbade them, under severe penalties, to see each other or to write to one another. Don Carlos, instead of repenting, conceived a very strong hatred of his father, and relished any misfortune that might befall him." One result of this was that he entered into correspondence with the Prince of Orange and Counts Egmont and Horn, promising to join their movement, and, if possible, to persuade his father to give him the command of the troops in the Low Countries, which he could then transfer, together with himself, to the ranks of the insurgents. Again the Prince was unlucky in papers revealing the project, or, at least, suggesting a scent of it, falling into his father's hands. First, the King professed to believe that it was a case of heresy, and arresting Don Carlos referred him to the Inquisition. They pronounced the Prince to be a good Catholic, and the King next resolved to proceed against him for high treason. He himself dictated the accusation, which was signed by three priests, of whom one was the Prince's own confessor, and the author of this memoir. "The King told them to keep the proceedings secret in order not to make public the shameful conduct of his son, and, he added, although he was perfectly justified, 'there are people who would think him hard and sanguinary if they were to know the truth.' He intended, therefore, afterwards to have the rumor spread that Don Carlos had died of illness, or something similar."

At first Don Carlos denies categorically, and in the most determined manner, all the charges against him. Torture is threatened, but he still persists in his denial. Torture is then actually applied; the hangman, who, with his assistant, has been brought blindfold to the house, fastens the cords to his hands, and he and his assistant give four turns. The accused heaves a deep sigh and remains as though he were dead. They throw water over his face and he recovers. When the executioner prepares himself to continue, the Prince declares that he will tell the truth. The same questions are read to him which he had denied. He confirms all of them. The court declares the inquisition concluded, and decrees that the cause is to be "heard." Then the record proceeds as follows:—

The court assembled. Antonio Perez repeated his accusation, and asked that Don Carlos be beheaded. Escovedo (who is spoken of throughout as counsel for Don Carlos, but who was really one of the judges) repeats his defense, and asks at all events a milder punishment. Antonio Perez and Escovedo take their seats at the table at the right and left of the President. They confer. The President pronounces the sentence of death and confiscation of all property against the Prince Don Carlos of Austria. (The sentence, dated 21st of February, is verbatim inserted.) The sitting concluded at daybreak. The judges and friars went, however, to see the king. They found him saying prayers. Vargas informed him that the sentence was pronounced. The King read all the proceedings with great attention, and especially the final judgment. He asked, "Is all conformed to law?" "Yes, sire," answered Vargas. "Have all means of accusation and defense been exhausted?" "Yes, sire," repeated Vargas; "we have conducted the case as though the Prince were a common subject, and this is the result." "I observe here an omission in the questions," said the King; "the Prince has not been asked how many accomplices he has, and who they are." Vargas excused himself. The King was not angry, and said if the Prince should confess he would not sign the sentence. We all were astonished at the firmness of mind (*entereza*) of the King, for, according to our manner of understanding (*a nuestro modo de entender*), he should have shown sorrow for the fate that was prepared for his son. He, with a serene face, and without betraying the least sign of grief, serenely and calmly signed the sentence of his son." The King retained the papers, in order to examine them more at leisure. The judges and witnesses went to ask the Prince about his accomplices. The Prince said he had none, and if he had, he would not betray them. Vargas admonished him, but to no purpose. When they returned to the King, and informed him of the answer of the Prince, he observed:—"He is very generous, but I wish he were less so." The King delivered the sentence to Vargas.

The next night the judges and witnesses went to the room of the Prince, whom they found in bed, and who seemed to be surprised. As there was no clerk, Vargas read to him the sentence. The Prince was frightened, and exclaimed, "Is there no help?" "No," answered Vargas, "the King has already signed." The Prince broke out in lamentations. "It is impossible!" he exclaimed, "that my father pushes things to such extremes. I want to see him. Go and ask him to come; he will perhaps nullify the sentence." The Prince broke out in tears. Those who were present were moved. Escovedo went to inform Philip of the wishes of his son. Philip answered that he would not see him, because he had already delivered him into the hands of justice, and the judgment was just. Although the sentence must be executed, he forgave him. When Escovedo came back with this answer, the Prince was in despair. Those who were present comforted him, and the Prince, being a young man of high spirits, became calmer. "When am I to be executed?" he asked. Vargas answered, "In three days." The Prince begged to be executed on the spot, or next day at latest. As he wished to be left alone, all, with the exception of the confessor, went to inform the King of his demand. The King granted it.

The conversations of the confessor with the Prince are next given, the Prince declaring his only desire being to do justice to the Flemish, who against all reason and justice were oppressed; and that the Queen was entirely innocent. Then the narrative describes the preparations for death:—

A chapel is prepared in a contiguous room, into which the sacred vessels, etc., from the Royal Chapel are brought. The Prince confesses. Mass is said. The Prince prays with his confessor until Vargas, Perez, and Escovedo enter the room. The Prince takes a crucifix from the hands of the confessor, and put it on his mouth, for it was clear he bore still very ill-will towards his judges. The Prince forgives his father. The confessor exhorts him to forgive also his judges, leading him slowly to the room where the execution is to take place. The Prince says, "I forgive all."

They enter a room where a large arm-chair is placed, surrounded by a great quantity of saw-dust. The executioner stands near it with his knife. The Prince is not frightened by that sight. He is seated on the chair. The executioner begs his pardon, and the Prince in a gracious manner gives him his hand to kiss. The executioner ties his legs and arms with "antas" (I do not know that word, says Bergenroth) of Cologne to the legs and arms of the chair; ties a bandage of black silk round his eyes, and places himself, with the knife in his hand, behind the Prince. The Prince says to the confessor, "Pray for my soul." The confessor says the Credo, and the Prince responds in a clear and firm voice. When he pronounced the words "unico fijo"—only Son—the executioner puts his knife to his throat, and a stream of blood rushes down on the sawdust. The Prince struggles little; the knife, being very sharp, had cut well. The executioner takes the bandage from the eyes, which are closed. The face is pale, like that of a corpse, but has preserved its natural expression. The executioner unties the corpse, wraps it in a black baize cloth, and puts it in a corner of the room. That done, Antonio Perez flies all at once at the executioner, accusing him of having stolen the diamonds of the prince. The executioner denies, is searched, and Perez finds, in one of the folds of his dress, the diamonds. The executioner grows pale, and declares that that is witchery. Escovedo is sent to the King, and soon returns with two arquebusiers. The King, he says, has ordered that the executioner is to die on the spot for the heinous crime of having robbed the corpse of a prince of the blood royal. The executioner confesses, protests his innocence, is led out by the soldiers into the courtyard, and two detonations of arquebuses are heard.

That was on the night of the 23d of February, 1568.

The Girl of the Present and the Past.

When you press an assailant of the girls of the period for the definite grounds on which he attacks them, and repudiate his vague generalities against mysterious, unknown women, he has two points on which he relies. He alleges that the present outrageous fashions and changes in women's dress, and the greater freedom in girls' manners and language in their intercourse with men, are certain indications of an inner deterioration of character. But what amazing ignorance of past fashions and customs do these assertions display! Can any five consecutive years be named during the present century in which the revolutions in women's dress were not as rapid, as foolish, as slavishly dictated by milliners and dressmakers, and as productive of ugliness, expense, and inconvenience as they have been during the short time while the girl of the period has been attaining her present growth? When one hears people reprobate the indelicate *decollete* style of modern evening dress, one is tempted to ask what such censors remember of the ball dresses in vogue when they themselves were young? We have caricatures enough of the extravagance of the costumes of to-day; has no one any collection of the caricatures of Cruikshank and other satirists of the costumes fashionable under George IV and William IV? If we want to learn what was the amount of personal charms displayed by the girls and the mothers of those good old days, we may easily satisfy ourselves by a study of the satirists who exhibited the "dress" and the "undress" of that rigorous period. Remembering what we were accustomed to in the golden age of George IV, we shrug our shoulders, just as when we hear of a Lord Chamberlain's complaints of the shortness of ballet girls' petticoats, and remember what the goddesses of the opera wore—or, rather, what they did not wear—in that happy era of delicacy and dignity, when all the cardinal virtues seemed a spontaneous growth among the gentry and aristocracy of England.

As to the change which has come over the daily familiar talk of young ladies, it is simply a consequence of that enlarged freedom in the use of words which we have all of us deliberately adopted. The old bigotry which forbade the introduction of new phrases is now treated as an extinct superstition; and our new liberty of speech is a consequence of a general shaking off of the shackles of unmeaning tradition. If our young-lady talk is now furnished with terms which their mothers would have been severely punished for uttering, this fact indicates no fondness for slang, as such, or any want of delicacy of idea. Such terms have ceased to be low, or vulgar, or to imply a coarse freedom of ideas. The line between the licensed and the unlicensed vocabulary is still as distinct as ever; and the only reason why the fast and free-and-easy girls of the past indulged in a less copious phraseology of the masculine sort, lay in the fact that they had a far more limited choice ready to their hands. So, again, in the diminished formality of intercourse between girls and their elders and persons of the other sex. Formality of manner is nothing more than a fashion, and no more indicates true respect and affection than a stiff and padded coat implies a well-formed bodily figure. We have ceased to go about in buckram, either in our clothes, our manners, or our thought; just as we have ceased to use the words Sir, or Madam, or my Lord, as our grandfathers used them. Yet the disuse of there ancient modes of address is nothing more than a recurrence to a still older set of customs. Such formalities were unknown to Jewish and classical and Christian antiquity; and yet you may find old ladies and gentlemen by the score who deplore the growing disregard of these "respectful" phrases as piteously as the obscurantists of a past generation groaned over the abolition of the episcopal wig.—*The Graphic.*

Etiquette at the White House.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A number of newspapers have had something to say recently against an order supposed to have emanated from Mrs. Grant, prescribing swallow-tail coats as the dress for the doorkeepers in waiting at the White House; also, that Mrs. Grant has recently bought some six or seven thousand dollars worth of fineries in Paris. Now, in prescribing the dress of her servants, has Mrs. Grant done more than every other lady of the land does? Hasn't she as much right to say that her servants at the White House shall wear swallow-tail coats as Mrs. August Belmont, for instance (the wife of the chairman of the National Democratic Committee), has to say that her servants shall be arrayed in a livery which reminds us of Solomon in his glory? And as to the Parisian fineries, pray what lady who can afford it but does likewise? The truth is, that Mrs. Grant is a most excellent lady. Her demeanor in all the gradations of public life through which she has passed—from the wife of an Illinois Colonel to the hostess of the Presidential mansion—has been unexceptionable, modest, and becoming. If she has not the charming grace of Mrs. Madison, nor the polished dignity of Miss Lane, she has a quiet and unpretending ladyhood which brings her to the fit association of the best society in the country.

All of which, however, shall not deter me from relating what struck me as quite a grotesque expression and incident of recent occurrence at the White House. I had accompanied a friend who had some business with the President, and as I entered the inner sanctuary I proposed to wait for him outside. I was not unaccustomed to the place, and took a seat, as on many former occasions. Just then a "gentleman in waiting" rushed up to me in something of trepidation, and as if he were about to storm my works, or otherwise annihilate me. Said he:—"Look here, you mustn't sit down. If the old woman comes along and sees anybody sitting down here, she'll give me ——." So I yielded to the demands of the new etiquette, and more astonished at the republican simplicity of the doorkeeper's language than anything else, I stood erect.

—The resolution to sell the portrait of General Thomas was laid on the table in the Tennessee House of Representatives, by a vote of 58 to 9. There were twelve Republicans in the House.

Balloon View of a London Fog.

A London paper says:—"On Wednesday afternoon, when London and the suburbs were enveloped in a dense fog, Mr. Coxwell made a balloon ascent from the Hornsey Gas Works. The ascent took place at 2·40, when the atmosphere was clear. Soon after 3 o'clock the fog extended exactly in the direction the balloon was travelling, and presented a strongly defined line of vapor stretching for miles in an easterly direction. The formation of this fog, as witnessed by Mr. Coxwell from his balloon car, was, we hear, one of the most interesting occurrences in the adventurous life of the experienced aeronaut, and will no doubt be fully described. Over the forest, near Woodford, Mr. Coxwell and his companion were unable to see the earth at a height of only fifty feet, and it was only by the aid of a rope trailing on the ground that they were enabled to regulate their course so as to select an open spot on which to alight. While holding conversation with some men who were following the balloon, and could only hear the rustling of a rope among the bushes and trees, the aeronauts were supposed to be poachers. Keepers, who were in close pursuit, rushed upon the strangers, when Mr. Coxwell cast his grapnel in a hedge, and great was their surprise when they discovered what kind of a net and cordage it was trailing over the park. So dense was the fog that the balloon could not be seen, and the voyagers were supposed to be running along the ground, although Mr. Coxwell proclaimed his balloon, but this was thought to be a ruse to draw off the keeper's attention. Notwithstanding the difficult position Mr. Coxwell was placed in as to landing, still a safe descent was made."

—A store was burned in Ottumwa, Iowa, the other night, and the next day Ottumwa's Mayor received a despatch from a town in Wisconsin which read:—"Ryan's store and ten buildings burned here two years ago under like circumstances. Hang him! Many Citizens."

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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Isaac Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 9§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869, $313,379·35.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NORTH AMERICA,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

(MARINE),

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital.....$500,000

Assets July 1, 1869, $2,593,922·10

This Company is now prepared to issue Certificates of Insurance, payable in London, at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

CHARLES PLATT,

11 1 mwf t12 3trp VICE-PRESIDENT.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY

PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.

DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.

SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC

From $1·00 to $50·00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods.

Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.

Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,

3 6 stuth§ PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

THE FINEST QUALITIES.

The Most Reasonable Prices.

IVENS & CO.,

23 S. NINTH Street, and N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT,

11 6 stuth 2m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETINGS.

GREAT SALE PREVIOUS TO

REMOVAL

TO OUR NEW STORE,

No. 635 MARKET STREET,

North Side, one door east of Seventh,

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.

We will offer, till then, our entire stock of

Carpetings,

Oil Cloths,

Mattings, Etc.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

12 18 11t PHILADELPHIA.

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WILLIAM S. IRWIN,

GENERAL PATENT AGENT,

No. 406 LIBRARY STREET.

OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.

AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC.

TAYLOR & OGALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.

BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC; ETC. 10 4 tf 1

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA.

FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.

Send for pamphlet on Patents.

3 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

4 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 549 PHILD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, tarvel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, claims! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 29tf JOSEPH REEDS, Principal.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, for store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and car windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILING for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness, and work guaranteed.

ROBERTWOOD & CO.,

stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

STEVENSON, [illegible] RO., & CO.,

O I L,

11 19 2m No. 132 S. [illegible] Street.

Cologne Water—A Singular Trial

All travellers who have been to Cologne, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, must remember the martyrdom they suffered at the hand of the vendors of the famous *eau*. One has scarcely settled down in one's room at the hotel, when up comes a waiter with different sized boxes full of bottles of the scent. In the streets it is the commissionairies who are on the look out for strangers, and who bear down upon them, three or four together, with offers to sell some of the perfume cheap and already packed for travel. In the cathedral even there is a beadle who whispers that he knows a shop where the *eau de Cologne* is much better than elsewhere, and can be bought half price. All this is tiresome enough, but what makes the matter really perplexing is, that wherever one may buy one's *eau*, whether at the hotel or at the perfumer's, of the beadle's friend or of the commissionaires, it invariably bears the same hieroglyphic looking label with the name of Jean Maria Farina, and this, although each vendor, beadle, commissionaire, or waiter assures us that the only genuine water is that which he is puffing, and that all the others are spurious. A singular trial has just taken place at Colongne to clear up the point as to whether a man may sell false eau de Cologne with impunity. A French traveller who had been allured by the cheapness of some of the vaunted perfume, bought a bottle, but found that it was both scentless and dangerous, for, on rubbing his hands with it, he burned himself as though with vitriol. The tribunal judged, however, that it could give him no relief, for the label, although so closely resembling that of the genuine water, had been candid enough to state in microscopic characters, that "the contents were an imitation of which the purity was not guaranteed." The person obviously in the wrong was therefore the Frenchman, for not being able to read German.

Foreign Items.

—Whilst a squabble is still raging in the French Academy of Sciences as to the right of M. Pasteur to his patent for improving wines by heating them to a certain degree, another prophet turns up who recommends electricity. The new man was first awakened to the eminent services which may be rendered to Bacchus by the voltaic pile by having his own cellar broken open by a flash of lightning, which converted his inferior wines into valuable liquor. Electricity applied to a cask of bad Moselle entirely changed its character, and experiments with other wines, at least so Dr. Scoutetten assured the Academy, had a similar result. The doctor explains for the benefit of persons anxious to try the operation that the wires of the voltaic pile should be tipped with platinum, to which must be attached electrodes of the same metal. Dip both into the liquid and you will precipitate it, and produce premature age.

—After full ten years' labor, Professor Hubner has just issued, under the auspices of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, the volume of the "Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum" devoted to Spain and Portugal. This volume, in the completion of which Professor Mommsen has had no small share, comprises about 800 folio pages, and does, indeed, form the first trustworthy basis for the ancient history of the Peninsula. Its value is further enhanced by two maps by Kiepert, wherein the latest results of geographical and historical investigations find due recognition, while many a time-honored absurdity is quietly—and forever, we hope—thrown overboard. German thoroughness and industry, combined with rare scholarship, have apparently not so utterly died out yet as we are told sometimes.

—The director of a French theatre, La Gaiete, has introduced a curious theatrical innovation. In the "Bibliotheque Imperiale" there exists an interesting collection of engravings representing the actors and actresses of the last two centuries in the costumes originally worn by them in their respective parts, and the experiment has now been made at the Gaite of restoring the original "mise-en-scene" of Racine's tragedy of *Andromaque*, which is now given exactly as it was performed before the Grand Monarque. The well-known dramatic critic, M. de Sarcey, in a recent conference, strongly advocated the propriety of this revival. According to him a hero of Racine's tragedies, while wearing the costume as well as speaking the language of the French Court, is, though a conventional, at least a consistent type. His thoughts and expressions are those of a French gentleman, in spite of his Greek or Roman pseudonym; and the polite and courtly phrases which he employs, even under the most trying circumstances, must always more or less shock the spectator's sense of the fitness of things when uttered by a man in a toga and sandals. There is, undoubtedly, much truth in this view of the case; still it will be difficult to reconcile oneself to Camilla cursing Rome in a hoop and patches, or to Julius Cæsar expiring in a wig and lace ruffles.

—In the new number of *Baily's Magazine* there is an article on the late Lord Derby as a sportsman, from which we glean some interesting traits. As a partridge shot he was, we are assured, "bad to beat," keeping his pointers in the days of long stubbles and walking well after them, but exchanging pointers for spaniels when modern farming and closely shaven fields came into fashion. Even when gout kept him at home he took a keen interest, if there were guests with him, in each day's sport. He had the record of the bags brought to him after dinner and read it out aloud, with a running commentary of pleasant banter. He was an excellent walker, and once made a journey on foot from London to Knowsley, or at least to Liverpool. It happened in this wise—Lady Derby was in too delicate a state of health to travel by the usual means either of rail or road. Her husband therefore fitted up a barge for her accommodation, and she was taken by canal, Lord Derby himself walking the whole way along the towing-path. After a time, however, gout sadly interfered with his pedestrian propensities. He cherished the traditional devotion of his party for good old port. Once a wine merchant sent him some Amontillado to try, with the recommendation that if he drank nothing else he would never be troubled with the gout. "I have tasted your sherry," wrote Lord Derby in reply, "and prefer the gout."

—An English paper says:—The Œcumenical Council would do us a service if they would propound and answer the question, "Why is it that Christianity and civilization have failed to give us the manners of gentlemen?" On reading the account of the inauguration of the Suez Canal by the *Times'* correspondent, it is impossible not to be struck with the superiority of the Arab over the Englishman in this respect. We read that the Arabs make way for a stranger with promptness and courtesy, never stare or affect the ill-bred ease, or indulge in the vulgar chaffing of far better dressed mobs in lands nearer home. On the other hand, we read of the ridiculous and unreasonable grumbling of the Christian guests of the Viceroy, and of a gentleman demanding an audience of his Highness for the purpose of complaining that he had been put to sleep in a double-bedded room. This is not as it should be. Good as the manners of the children of the desert are, ours should be as superior to theirs as our relative position in the great society of nations. Our very vestrymen should by rights be more graceful, more courteous, more composed than the most highly cultivated among these worshippers of the Prophet; then why is it that England has so often to blush for the conduct of her children, who behave not only at home, but abroad, as though tact and good taste form no part of a Christian's outfit? They are always standing upon what they conceive to be their rights, utterly forgetting that even if they have any rights, self denial is one of the first duties of a civilized being, and by occasionally waiving their rights, they will inspire far more respect than by attempting to obtain them by bluster, which makes them either odious or contemptible. Perhaps the secret lies in our eating and drinking so much; if we exercised a little more self-denial in our appetites, we might bring that virtue to bear upon our general behavior. If, in return for the missions the faithful send in such numbers to the infidel, the latter would send us a few missionaries to teach us good manners, we should be under an obligation to them, and then, perhaps, might be tried the experiment of feeding a vestryman on milled maize and vegetables for a month, with water for his drink; it is just possible he might thus be converted into a Lord Chesterfield.

Incidentals.

—Mad dogs are raging in New Orleans.

—Ex-Secretary Stanton made his will in July.

—Peoria, Ill., is overrun with rats. And yet Peoria looks askant at the Chinese.

—Montreal has subscribed $6000 for a statue of the Queen.

—Chinamen are to dig the Cape Cod Canal—when it is dug.

—Dr. Sears has returned to New Orleans from Texas.

—The shoe towns in New England are going ahead faster than any others. There is nothing like leather.

—President Grant, on Christmas morning, sent Rev. J. P. Newman $100 for the benefit of the poor of Washington.

—A Pennsylvania Democrat opposes the annexation of Canada, because if there is another draft he will have no place to go to.

—A coal-digger in Pittsburg will delve no more. He has gone to Wisconsin to receive $50,000, recently left him by a rich uncle.

—Most of the Bostonians have been at times on the road to Brighton, and now Brighton is on the road to Boston. It wants to be annexed.

—The Toledo *Blade* has the fullest faith that within twenty years the valley of the Maumee will be the seat of a vast manufacturing interest.

—Mr. Joseph Kidd died in Brunswick county, Va., on the 19th inst., at the age of 101 years, 11 months and 24 days. He is the oldest Kidd on record.

—The season has opened auspiciously for the Maine lumbermen. Camp-fires burn brightly day and night, and the forests resound with the woodman's ax.

—A portion of the Christmas dinner of the convicts in the Kentucky Penitentiary was a huge ox, contributed by Mr. H. C. Dorsey, of Pawtucket, R. I.

—Like the remains of the feast in a banquet hall are our distant exchanges, which come with long articles headed—Christmas presents; where to buy them.

—The annual commencement exercises of the Albany Medical College took place on Thursday evening last. Twenty-eight M. D.'s were sent out on their pilgrimage.

—A man in Stockbridge, Mass., got a prescription for rheumatism last week, and, with a sublime indifference to all directions, swallowed the whole at a dose. He died.

—The Atlanta *New Era* says that scarcely a Western train leaves that city without bearing with it a number of Georgians who are bent upon seeking fortunes in other States.

—Some leading citizens of St. Louis are taking steps towards the holding of a World's Fair in that city in 1871. They not only want the national capital, but to take from Washington its present pet project.

—A "Vermont Horse Stock Company" has been formed in the hope to bring back to Vermont some of its ancient prestige for producing serviceable and noble races of horses, like those of the Morgans and Black Hawks.

—A young man, upon whose face the small-pox had just made its appearance, was walking upon the streets of New Orleans, on Tuesday last, in search of a place in which to find refuge. He finally took the street car for the hospital.

—Three of the jurors in a recent trial at Toledo, who are over 70 years old, feel righteously indignant because for a whole week they have been compelled to eat at the jail, and to sleep on the floor of the court room, with only a matting carpet under them, and an army blanket for covering.

—A Missourian of Kansas City left a pair of boots tied behind the saddle of his horse as he stepped indoors to "liquor." When he returned the boots were gone, but in their place a note:—"To the Owner—I take these boots because I am barefoot, and it is cold as h—ll. When I get abell I will pay you for them sure. Keep dark and see if I don't."

—A Colorado woman has written a letter indignantly replying to a card from her husband warning all persons not to trust her on his account. She says that for a week he did not come near her, but was drunk, and that she thought he was not a fit companion for any woman, an opinion, she remarks, held by his former wife, who left him "on account of his disagreeable disposition."

—A lawyer in Bangor, Maine, who wanted to get his Christmas turkey cheap, selected a fine-looking one, and inquired of the gentleman from the rural districts if it was young, and being answered in the affirmrtive, asked him if he would take his oath of it. Nothing loth, the poulterer assented, and the oath was administered by the sprig of the law, who then demanded a dollar as his fee.

—A lady in Williamsport, in this State, while dying from consumption last week informed her mother, and subsequently her physician and her pastor, that she suffocated her step-child last summer, by holding her hand over its mouth to keep it from crying. Her husband, however, says that he was present with the child when it died, and that the circumstance could not possibly have occurred as his wife described, and he ascribes the idea to imagination, her mind being much weakened by long-continued suffering.

—The Boston *Traveller*, of Saturday, kindly gives the following information:—After "*eight successive* cold quarters of a month, or below their average, the *third* quarter in December was very warm or seven and a sixth degrees above its average temperature, yet this third quarter, from some unknown cause, has been, on the average of the last forty-five years, the coldest quarter in December, nearly two degrees colder than the fourth, and very nearly as cold as any in January or February."

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards..... 2 per cent.
" 100 " ..... 3 "
" 300 " ..... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE
CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
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PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
RO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 1 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN B. COPE.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 238 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 w3m

GROCERIES, ETC.

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
GROCERS,
Broad and Chesnut Sts.,
AND
Seventeenth and Arch Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Invite attention to their stock of Fine Teas and Coffees, Flour, Fruits, and all rare and choice articles pertaining to a Family Grocery Store.

Particular attention is paid to the careful selection of Fine Teas of every description, and with the facilities at their command, they are prepared to furnish every variety of goods of the very best qualities at the lowest prices.

They endeavor to conduct their business on such principles as they trust will meet the approbation of all who may favor them with their custom. 12 2 thstulm

ALMERIA AND CATAWBA GRAPES,
BEST QUALITY RAISINS,
ALMONDS, WALNUTS, HAVANA ORANGES,
FIGS, PRUNES, CITRON, CURRANTS, ETC.
Every description of Fine Groceries.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 25

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular station Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:16 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:39 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

J. Z. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 3 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats at Steam tugs furnished at the lowest notice.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 9:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 5 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristel, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

A. 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 5¼, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3¾, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Senator Pratt's Retirement from Congressional Life.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphed last night as follows:—

Senator Pratt, of Indiana, is satisfied with less than a year's experience in the United States Congress, and will never appear in the Senate Chamber again in an official capacity. He will, within three days, tender his resignation as a Senator from Indiana to the Governor of that State, to take effect on the 10th of January next, the day upon which Congress reassembles after the holiday recess. The reasons which Mr. Pratt presents for this unexpected action are that the Senate does not suit men of his class, that the position has always been an awkward one to him, that he did not seek the place and is tired of it, and further, that he is too old to begin a scheming political life. He says he does not feel at home in the Senate Chamber, that he continually distrusts his own ability, that he is of no use to his constituents, and that he has not the courage to rise in the Senate and discuss a question. His health is also an additional reason, and he says he is troubled with nervousness, which is increased by being in the Senate. He emphatically adds that he is the most unhappy man in Washington. In view of all these discouraging circumstances, Senator Pratt has decided to return to his home in Indiana, and eschew office henceforth. The Governor of Indiana will appoint a successor, it is thought, at once.

Candidates for the Staaton Vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench.

The *Tribune* has also the following from Washington:—

The Hon. John A. Wells, a prominent lawyer of Western Pennsylvania, is being urged upon the President for the Supreme Court vacancy, created by the death of Mr. Stanton. Mr. Wells is a member of the Supreme Court Bar, well known to the profession for his connection, as counsel for the Government, with the famous New Almaden Quicksilver Mine case, and others that have arisen in California land matters. It is claimed that he has always been a radical Republican, and he is the author of the famous political epigram denouncing slavery and polygamy as "twin relics of barbarism"—having reported the resolution embodying it at the first Republican Convention in 1856. Mr. Wells' nomination is supported by Attorney-General Hoar, Speaker Blaine, and other prominent persons here and in his own State.

The *World*, however, gives currency to the rumored candidacy of another aspirant to the position, as follows:—

Although the President delays to fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench occasioned by the death of Mr. Stanton, there is a growing impression that the vacancy will be given to Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania. It also stated that there is a new candidate for the vacancy on the bench occasioned by Mr. Stanton's death. This candidate is no other than the Hon. David K. Cartter, now Judge of the Supreme Court for this district. Judge Cartter is believed to have had some aspirations of this nature at the time of the impeachment trial, and had then a sure thing of it, in case Mr. Wade came into the Presidential office. The failure of the impeachment put an end to this business for a time. Cartter is a very keen radical politician, and is backed by very strong influence. His most active friend is Ben Butler, who is said to be getting up a paper recommending him after the fashion of that by which Mr. Stanton's appointment was procured. The opponents of Judge Cartter urge that Ohio has already two Supreme Court Judges, Messrs. Chase and Swayne.

LIVINGSTONE.

Another Letter from the Great Explorer where He was on the 30th of May Last.

The Bombay *Gazette*, of Nov. 20, publishes an interesting letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated May 30 last, and received at Zanzibar by Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's consul, on the 2d of October last. It is as follows:—

"UJIJI, May 30, 1869.—My Dear Doctor Kirk:—This note goes by Musa Kamaals, who was employed by Koarji to drive the buffaloes hither, but overdriving them unmercifully in the sun, and tying them up to save trouble in herding, they all died before he got to Unyanyembe. He witnessed the plundering of my goods, and got a share of them, and I have given him beads and cloth sufficient to buy provisions for himself on the way back to Zanzibar. He has done nothing here. He neither went near the goods here nor tried to prevent their being stolen in the way. I suppose that pay for four months in coming, other four of rest, and four in going back, would be ample, but I leave this to your decision. I could not employ him to carry my mail back, nor can I say anything to him, for he at once goes to the Ujijans and gives his own version of all he hears. He is untruthful and ill-conditioned, and would hand off the mail to any one who wished to destroy it. The people here are like the Kilwa traders, haters of the English. Those Zanzibar men whom I met between this and Nyassa were gentlemen, and traded with honor. Here, as in the haunts of the Kilwa hordes, slaving is a series of forays, and they dread exposure by my letters. No one will take charge of them. I have got Thani bin Suellim to take a mail privately for transmission to Unyanyembe. It contains a check on Ritchie, Steuart & Co. of Bombay for 2000 rupees, and some 40 letters written during my slow recovery. I fear it may never reach you. A party was sent to the coast two months ago. One man volunteered to take a letter secretly, but his master warned them all not to do so, because I might write something he did not like. He went out with the party and gave orders to the head man to destroy any letter he might detect on the way. Thus, though I am good friends outwardly with them all, I can get no assistance in procuring carriers, and, as you will see, if the mail comes to hand, I sent to Zanzibar for 15 good boatmen to act as carriers if required, 80 pieces of meritrano, 40 pieces of kinitra, 12 farasalas of the beds called jamsain, shoes, etc., and I have written to Seyd Majid, begging two of his guards to see to the safety of the goods here into Thani bin Suellim's hands, or into those of Mohammed bin Sahib.

"As to the work to be done by me, it is only to connect the sources which I have discovered from 500 to 700 miles south of Speke and Baker's with their Nile. The volume of water which flows north from latitude 120 south is so large, I suspect that I have been working at the sources of the Congo as well as those of the Nile. I have to go down the eastern line of drainage to Baker's turning point. Tanganyika, Nyige Chowambe (Baker's?) are one water, and the head of it is 300 miles south of this. The western and central lines of drainage converge into an unvisited lake west or southwest of this.

"The outflow of this, whether to Congo or Nile, I have to ascertain. The people of this, called Manyema, are cannibals, if Arabs speak truly. I may have to go there first, and down Tanganyika, if I come out uneaten, and find my new squad from Zanzibar. I earnestly hope that you will do what you can to help me with the goods and men. Four hundred pounds to be sent by Mr. Young, must surely have come to you through Fleming & Co.

"I am, etc., DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

"A long box paid for to Nijiji was left at Unyanyembe, and so with other boxes."

PEABODY.

A Letter from Victor Hugo—What He Thinks of the Great Philanthropist.

The following letter has just been published:

HAUTEVILLE, Dec. 2, 1869.—Monsieur:—Your letter came to me December 2. I thank you. It brings to me this souvenir. I forget the Empire and think of America. I was turned towards night; I turn towards the day. You ask a word from me on George Peabody. In your sympathetic allusion you believe me to be what I am not—a voice from France. I am, as I have said before, but a voice from exile. No matter, monsieur, a noble appeal like yours can be heard; little as I am, I ought to respond, and do so.

Yes! America has reason to be proud of this great citizen of the world, and great brother of all men, George Peabody. Peabody has been a happy man who would suffer in all sufferings, a rich man who would feel the cold, the hunger, and thirst of the poor. Having a place near Rothschild, he found means to change it for one near Vincent de Paul. Like Jesus Christ, he had a wound in the side; this wound was the misery of others; it was not blood flowed from this wound, it was gold which now came from a heart.

On this earth there are men of hate and men of love; Peabody was one of the latter. It is on the face of these men that we can see the smile of God. What law do they practise? One alone; the law of fraternity—divine law, humane law, which varies the relief according to the distress, which here gives precepts and there gives millions, and traces through the centuries in our darkness a train of light, and extends from Jesus poor to Peabody wealthy.

May Peabody return to you, blessed by us. Our world envies yours. His fatherland will guard his ashes, and our hearts his memory. May the moving immensity of the seas bear him to you. The free American flag can never display enough stars above this coffin. A comparison which I cannot avoid making. It is just ten years to-day, since December 2, 1859, I addressed, as a single suppliant, a prayer for the condemned of Harper's Ferry to the illustrious American nation; to-day it is a glorification I address her. Since 1859 great events have been accomplished; servitude has been abolished in America; let us hope that the other servitude—misery—will also be one day abolished, over all the world, and while waiting for the second progress to come and complete the first, let us venerate the two apostles, by joining in the same sentiment of gratefulness and respect John Brown, the friend of the slaves, with George Peabody, the friend of the poor. I take your hand, Monsieur. VICTOR HUGO.

Colonel Berton, President of the American Committee, London.

THE OLD STORY.

The Latest Defalcation in New York—The Merchants' Exchange National Bank Loses at Least $150,000.

From the N. Y. Sun of this morning.

An extensive defalcation has been discovered in the accounts of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, at No. 257 Broadway, owing to the peculations for two years past of Edward T. Oakley, cashier of the institution. The amount alleged to have been abstracted by him is $150,000, and the mode of concealment was the making of false returns in the books. Of these his position gave him entire control, and his frequent perusal of them at his own desk, rather than at those of the different bookkeepers, was far more constant than was customary with bank cashiers.

The suspicions of several directors were aroused last week, and for several days and evenings examinations have been carried on until a late hour by Mr. Callender, the Government examiner. It is hoped that in two or three days the full extent of the loss may be ascertained. It may be much more than the sum stated. The capital of the bank is $1,235,000, and the last quarterly exhibit on the 9th of Oct. showed a surplus of $215,458. The last half-yearly dividend was 4 per cent.

Oakley does not deny the charge, and is daily at the bank assisting in unravelling the maze into which the accounts have been drawn. Considering his readiness to acknowledge his fault, and taking into view his long services, he may perhaps escape prosecution, especially as no chance exists of recovering more than the moderate amount of his security, which may be $30,000. The President, Mr. Samuel E. Sproulls, professes not to know the amount or the names of his sureties.

Oakley entered the bank as a junior clerk, thirty years ago, and after passing through various grades in rotation, became cashier in 1852. His salary, until recently, was $5000, but has been raised to $7000. He is married, but childless, and lives in handsome style at No. 206 W. Thirty-fourth street. In the summer he refreshes at Long Branch. He is temperate, and his business capacity is good, but he has never been popular with the clerks under his control, on account of his ill-natured bearing toward them, and his frequent suspicion of their integrity. His age is forty-eight.

The money purloined by him is stated to have been lost in stock operations in conjunction with his brother, Cornelius Oakley, a tobacco manufacturer of Water street, who failed on Monday for a large amount. He overdrew his account in the bank by several thousand dollars on that day with the concurrence of the cashier.

It is asserted that upon the rumor leaking out last week of the defalcation, the President, when applied to, indignantly denied all knowledge of it. Mr. Fisk, of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, on receiving a reply of this description, threatened, unless information were given him, to denounce the rumor of defalcation in the mercantile and banking community as a fact. The President, it is said, then confessed to a few "small irregularities." The evening newspaper announcement of his reply he excitedly denies, as also the story that a Committee of Bank Presidents called upon him for a statement of affairs.

The Cole Trial and What It Cost.

The Troy, N. Y., *Times* says:—A paragraph from the New York correspondence of the Chicago *Journal* is floating the rounds of the press to the effect that Senator Cole has paid $50,000 as lawyers' fees for the defense of his brother, General Cole, on the trial for the murder of Hiscock. Hon. W. A. Beach, of this city, one of Cole's counsel, is credited with the sum of $5000. Mr. Beach was not only not paid that amount, but makes no claim for any such sum. All he has ever received is $500. The rest of the story is also false. Senator Cole has thus far paid out less than $3000 for the defense of his brother, and Judge Parker and Mr. Hadley, of Albany, have been compelled to commence suits in the Supreme Court to recover just compensation for their services.

Those Swords that Belonged to Twiggs.

Our readers are already aware that a suit has been commenced against Benjamin F. Butler, in the Superior Court of New York, for the recovery of the possession of the "Twigg Swords." It appears that subsequent to the commencement of the action an order was obtained for the examination of the defendant, and he being advised by his counsel that an appearance was not necessary, disregarded the order. A motion is now made on behalf of the plaintiff to punish General Butler for contempt in having disobeyed the order for examination. The motion was opposed on the ground that, under the act of Congress, a petition having been filed to remove the trial of the cause to the Circuit Court of the United States, all proceedings in the State Court had ceased. Decision reserved.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"In contrast to recent movements therein, the gold market was steady, the extreme range of the price during the day being from 120 to 120⅝. The opening price was 120⅛, from which point there was a decline to 120⅛ at the time of the Government sale. The bids at the Sub-Treasury were for a total of $3,290,000, at prices ranging from 120·15 to 119·01, those above 120 being sufficient to enable the award to be made at an average of about 120·05. The large number of bids induced a stronger feeling in the Gold Room and the price rose to 120⅜, but upon the weakening of exchange yielded to 120, which was the price at the close of the board. The decline is also attributed to the announcement from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury will in future decline all bids which are more than a half per cent. below the market price at the time the bids are submitted. This was interpreted, by inversion, to mean that the Secretary will in future accept all bids that are within a half per cent. of the market, which knocks away the last hope of the 'bulls' that the Treasury gold will not be sold below certain figures.

"Holders of gold paid from seven to five per cent. to have their balances carried. The gravitation of the rate to the lower figure seems to indicate that a further short interest has been created by the prospective uninterrupted sales of Government gold. As far as the effects of the January disbursements are concerned, they have already been discounted. The Assistant Treasurer has thus far disbursed $2,500,000 gold on account of the January coupons. The disbursements are entirely for coupons, the books for registered interest not being ready, and no payments on this account will be made until Friday.

"In the earlier portion of the day, the rate on call ranged from six to seven per cent., but the demand became quite sharp towards the close of banking hours, and seven per cent. was freely paid, some accounts not being made up until after 3 o'clock. Commercial paper was steady and quiet. Foreign exchange was weak, and sales of prime bankers' sixty day sterling was made at 108½, although the nominal quotation was 109.

"The dullness extended to the market for Government bonds, which were steady, however, if not strong in price, the weaker feeling in gold exerting little if any unfavorable influence until towards the close of business, when there was a concession of an eighth per cent. from the best prices of the day. The public debt statement for December will show about the same decrease as in November—$7,500,000. The gold in the Treasury up to date is $107,928,000; gold certificates, $37,882,660; currency, $10,410,000."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE FATHER DUNN will take place in St. John's Church, of which the deceased had so long been pastor, to-morrow morning, the solemn ceremonies commencing at 9 o'clock. The church building will be draped in mourning appropriate to the occasion. In the centre of the auditorium will be a large canopy, under which will be placed the remains, arrayed in priestly vestments, in a casket lined with white satin. The lid will bear a silver plate, with the following inscription:—

Rev. John P. Dunn,
Born in Dublin, April 11th, 1809;
Died December 28th, 1869.
Requiescat in Pace.

At the funeral services, mass will be celebrated by the Rev. P. R. O'Reilley, of St. John's Church, assisted by the Rev. John Fitzmaurice, of St. Agatha's Church, as deacon; the Rev. John Elcock, of the Cathedral, as sub-deacon, and the Rev. James Fitzmaurice, of St. John's Church, as master of ceremonies. The funeral discourse will be preached by the Rev. John Kelley, of St. Malachi's Church, and absolution of the body will be performed by Very Rev. Charles J. H. Carter, V. G., and Administrator of the Diocese. The remains will then be deposited in vault No. 2, in the churchyard.

THE NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The Committee on Plans and Architecture of the commission for the erection of the new public buildings, in accordance with a resolution, had a model constructed on the plan submitted by John McArthur, Jr. It was on exhibition at the meeting of the commission on Monday last. It differs in some respects from the original design, the alterations having been made at the suggestion of the committee. The various chambers for the accommodation of the public bodies have been enlarged and enriched with columns and pilasters. The centre of the Walnut street front has been materially altered, inasmuch as the tower which was originally designed has changed its form to that of an octagonal dome, and instead of occupying a prominent position on Walnut street, has been set back sixty feet, so that it will be situated between the two District Court rooms. The height of the figure on the top of this dome will be 230 feet from the ground. The only other material alteration is that the four corners of the building, which were to have been rounded, have been squared. The model is still in the room of the commission, where it will remain until Councils take some definite action.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The Green Street M. E. Sunday-school celebrates its anniversary to-morrow night.

—The Broad street branch of "Ours," 7th Regiment, appears to be improving.

—The public buildings are to be erected—so is the bridge over the Delaware.

—The Twelfth Street M. E. Church has a Christmas celebration to-night.

—The carpet weavers meet again this afternoon. Acushla machree!

—Post 19, G. A. R., meets to-night for the annual election of officers.

—The inhabitants of "Turtle Rock" are opposed to woman suffrage.

—Wild geese and turkeys are as abundant as they are poor.

—Germantown wants a first-class dramatic hall.

—Manayunk has a band of negro minstrels.

—Not rainy, but about to be.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—John Riley, a hotel-keeper, was arrested and had a hearing before Alderman Delaney on a charge preferred against him by two young lads named Nicholas Canley and Sylvester Dinger. The lads, who are about twelve years of age, formerly worked for Riley, and yesterday called upon him for the payment of back wages. Riley paid them in his own peculiar coin, by giving them each a sound box on the ear and then kicking them into the street. The alderman, thinking this form of payment illegal, gave the hotel-keeper some taste of a more legal currency by holding him to bail in the sum of $1000. One of the boys has a mother to support, and can illy afford to lose what is justly due him.

STATUE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—The colossal bronze statue of the lamented Lincoln, executed after the design of H. K. Brown, to be erected in Union Square, New York, has been completed at the works of Robert Wood & Co., and has been placed in front of that establishment, on Ridge avenue, where it will remain for a few days for the inspection of the public, prior to its removal to New York. The statue is eleven feet in height, and commands universal admiration from the faithful likeness to the original and the artistic manner in which the design of the artist has been executed by Philadelphia workmen.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Nicholas B. Appleton, No. 1127 Pine street, was entered by burglars between the hours of five and seven last evening, and completely ransacked. The burglars secured $180 in cash from one trunk, and $45 from another. They effected an entrance by scaling a back shed, and forcing open a second story window.

PETTY THIEVERY.—Henry Denny yesterday entered the drinkery of one Michael Moran, at Twenty-third and South streets, and stole therefrom six dollars in cash and a bottle of whisky. He was subsequently captured, and will have a hearing at 2 o'clock this P. M., before Alderman Kerr.

NO SHOOTING.—His Honor Mayor FOX has issued orders to the police force directing them to arrest all masquerading parties found on the street on New Year's Eve, and also all persons found indulging in the dangerous and reprehensible practice of using firearms. This order is to be strictly enforced.

HIS NAME.—The body of the man killed on the Reading Railroad yesterday has been recognized as that of William Melvin, who resided near Columbia bridge. Deceased was 70 years of age, and was about visiting the city on business.

HOLIDAY GOODS—A GRAND DISPLAY.

WRITING DESKS,
SCOTCH AND VIENNA GOODS,
Knives, Gold Pens and Pencils, Wallets and Pocket-Books, Cigar and Card Cases, Backgammon Boards, Dominoes, Chess, Cribbage, Bronze Inkstands, Portfolios, Games.
And a large variety of Goods suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 1 mwasm PHILADELPHIA.

PRESENTS.

A handsome assortment of NICKNACKS suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
WRITING DESKS,
From $1·50 to $25·00.
BRONZE INKSTANDS, POCKET BOOKS,
GOLD PENS, KNIVES, WORK BOXES,
CIGAR, CARD, AND DRESSING CASES,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, PORTFOLIOS,
CHESS, DOMINOES, PARLOR CROQUET,
PLAYING CARDS, GAMES,
VIENNA AND SCOTCH GOODS,
In great variety.
Boxes of Fine Stationery, stamped with initial, birds flowers, etc.

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STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
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C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp HAVE ARRIVED.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Looking Glasses.
A very choice and elegant assortment of styles, all entirely new, and at very low prices.
Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beautifully lighted, and easy of access.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Caldwell Extradition Case in Canada—The Tobacco Frauds in the Indian Territory—A Savings Bank Robbery in Connecticut.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Lieutenant-Commander Edward White has been ordered to duty in the Hydrographic Office at Washington. Assistant Surgeon Andrew M. Moore has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia and ordered to the Coast Survey steamer Bibb.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Despatches received this morning from Lieutenant-Commander W. N. Allen, state that the Swatara arrived at Aspinwall after a passage of seventeen days under sail from New York, and that she would sail for New York in about a week. All well on board. Despatches also received from Rear-Admiral Lanman report that his flagship, the Lancaster, arrived at Funchal, Madeira, on the evening of November 21, after a stormy passage of thirty days. The ship would remain at Funchal until the 26th of November, when she would proceed to the coast of Brazil.

Looking Into His Record.

A resolution was introduced in the Common Council of this city a few nights ago, to appoint a committee to inquire if District Attorney Carrington was a Republican, and if he had not, on one occasion, been convicted of malfeasance in office.

The Tobacco Seizures in the Indian Territory.

Two or three grave constitutional questions will arise in the trial to test the validity of the seizure of the large tobacco factory in the Indian Territory made a few days ago by Supervisor McDonald:—First. Whether the act of July 20, 1868, sec. 107, does not require the whisky and tobacco to be collected even of the Indians? Second. Whether the treaties with the Indians are such treaties with foreign powers as are contemplated by the Constitution: whether the President and the Senate can make a treaty abridging the right of taxation by Congress? If it can be done in the case of the Indians, why could not a treaty be made by which all importations from England or any other country into this country could come in free of imposts?

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Caldwell Extradition Case.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—Judge Coursol gave a final decision yesterday in the Caldwell extradition case. He held that a *prima facie* case was clearly made out against the accused, and committed him for extradition.

Silver Exportations.

Mr. Wier's silver exportations during the last two months amount to $176,000, making a total exported since the movement commenced of $2,006,005.

Another Earthquake.

A heavy shock of earthquake is reported to have been felt at the bay of St. Paul, forty miles below Quebec, some days since, which lasted one minute.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money and Stock Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Money is active at 7 coin to 7 currency on call. Stocks are weak, but more active. There is a decline of about 1 per cent. throughout the list. Governments opened weak, but are now strong. Gold has ranged between 119⅜ and 120.

Great Coal Sale.

The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad sold seventy thousand tons of coal to-day, as follows:—5000 lump, $4·30@4·37½; 10,000 steamboat, $4·30@4·82½; 10,000 egg, $5·20@5·65; 10,000 grate, $4·80@5·17½; 25,000 stove, $6@6·25; 10,000 chesnut, $4·15@4·55. With the exception of stove, all varieties sold at an advance on last month. Stove was at least $1 ower.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Stocks weak. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 119⅞. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 112⅜; do. 1864, 111¾; do. 1865, do., old, 111⅞; do. do., new, 114¼; do. 1867, 114½; do. 1868, 114¼; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia sixes, new, 54; Missouri sixes, 90⅜; Canton Company, 48; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 86¾; Erie, 23¼; Reading, 99⅜; Adams' Express, 61¾; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 84¾; Illinois Central, 131¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 31¼.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Cotton steady; sales of 600 bales middling uplands at 25¼c. Flour—State and Western advanced 5@10c. for low grades; State, $4·70@6·20; Western, $4·75@6·35; Southern firmer at $5·50@10. Wheat advanced 1c.; No. 2 spring at $1·25; winter red Western at $1·33@1·36. Corn heavy and lower; old mixed Western, $1·10, delivered; yellow Southern, 93@95c. for new. Oats dull; State, 63@64c.; Western, 61@62c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $30@30·75; prime mess, $24·50@26. Lard quiet; steam rendered in tierces, 17@18c. Whisky quiet; free, 99c.@$1.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Robbery of a Connecticut Savings Bank.

HARTFORD, Dec. 29.—The savings bank at Rockville was robbed of $6150 last night. Subsequently the burglars stole a hand-car from the Rockville Branch Road and left it in East Hartford. They probably reached this city in time to take the 6·30 train to New York.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Cotton dull, and nominally 24¼c. Flour dull and business light; Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $5·50@6·50; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7. Wheat steady; red, $1·35@1·42. Corn active; white, 85@87c.; yellow, 88@92c.; receipts small. Oats dull at 56@57c. Rye, $1@1·05. Provisions very dull and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

TO EXCHANGE.—A LARGE LOT OF Ground in an improving neighborhood, suitable for small dwellings, will be sold low or exchanged for improved property. Apply to WM. M. KNIGHT & CO., 11* No. 241 DOCK Street.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Official Denial by the President of the Cuban Recognition Story—Mr. Hoar to Resign from the Cabinet—Mr. B. H. Brewster his Probable Successor.

EUROPE.

The Suez Canal Impassable for Large Vessels—The Pope's Influence Over the Council Growing Weaker.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To Bankers and Brokers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A committee, consisting of five members of the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, called upon Commissioner Delano this morning relative to the tax imposed upon them as bankers. They complained that internal revenue officials in Philadelphia do not discriminate between broker and banker, but tax them all alike as bankers.

The Commissioner said the former ruling of the department on this question was still in force, and he would instruct revenue officers to adhere to it. That ruling was that where a person or firm confines himself or itself to the mere purchase and sale of stocks, gold, or paper on commission, they are to be taxed only as brokers. Where, however, they keep money or stocks on deposit, and in addition purchase on commission, they are to be taxed as bankers as well as brokers.

General Banks and Cuba.

General Banks writes to a friend here that he intends pushing a resolution through the House as soon as possible after the recess, authorizing and requesting the President to issue a proclamation granting belligerent rights to the Cubans. General Banks is expected in a few days, and the Cubans are indulging in great expectations with regard to what he will do.

The Samana Bay Affair.

Admiral Porter says there is no truth whatever in the statement heretofore published, to the effect that he is to have a separate command in the West Indies, with headquarters of the fleet at Samana Bay.

Mr. Hoar and the Cabinet.

It is said that Attorney-General Hoar has written his first assistant that he will place his resignation in the hands of the President soon after the recess, and will insist on its being accepted. If the President pays attention to the importunities of Senators who are urging Hoar's removal, there will be no necessity for the latter's insisting on the acceptance of his resignation.

B. H. Brewster and the Attorney-Generalship.

The name of Benjamin H. Brewsster, of your city, is freely mentioned as the probable successor of Hoar, as it is now understood that Judge Strong prefers the appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The President Denies the Cuban Story.

The President authorizes the following official contradiction of the story published in the New York *Tribune's* Washington despatches of Monday:—

"The statement sent from this city to the New York *Tribune*, and published in that paper of yesterday, imputing certain views and purposes on the Cuban question to the President, Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, and Senator Sumner, is in all its assertions and inferences utterly without foundation."

FROM NEW YORK.

Surrendered Himself.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Edward Perry, the junkman, charged with shooting Thomas Hays in Brooklyn last night, delivered himself to Police Justice Dodge this morning. He denies the murder, and was delivered to the Brooklyn authorities for trial.

Shipping News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Arrived, steamship Moro Castle, from Havana; Nemesis, from Liverpool; and St. Laurent, from Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

The Suez Canal.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A Suez letter in the *News* to-day says the work on the canal has been stopped, but the passage is still hazardous for vessels drawing more than twenty-four feet.

The Pope's Influence Weakening.

The *Times* correspondent at Rome writes that the Pope's influence over the Œcumenical Council is visibly growing weaker.

The French Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The approaching session of the Corps Legislatif is fixed for January 10. M. Rouher will be named President for 1870.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a letter from the Emperor to M. Forcade de la Roquette, saying that he accepts the resignation of the Ministry with regret, and it affords him pleasure to acknowledge the services which M. Forcade has rendered the country and the Emperor in the faithful execution of the recent reforms, and in maintaining public order with a firm hand.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, committing magistrate, at the Central Station, this afternoon, was arraigned Richard Clark for a further hearing on the charge of assaulting George Dougherty, at Eighth and Vine streets, on Sunday morning. He was committed for a still further hearing on account of Dougherty not being able to appear.

—Henry Devinney, accused of stealing $9 and a bottle of whisky from the drinkery of Michael Moran, No. 2322 South street, was held in $800 bail to answer.

—Michael Cullen, John Lafferty, B. F. Hendrick, Frank Milligan, and Harry S. Morgan, were charged with being members of the gang of "Forty Thieves," and committing various robberies. They were all committed to answer.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 C & Am 6s, '89 lots	82	5 sh Acad Mus	90
		100 sh Read R	b20. 49·94
11 sh Ca & Am Sc	63	100 do	b30. 50
100 sh Leh N St. 2d	33⅝	17 do	trf. 1s. 49⅞
20 sh Penna R	2d. 54	100 do	2d. 49·81
100 do	b15. 54	200 do	1s. 49⅞
200 do	c. 53⅞	100 do	c. 49⅞
100 do	b30. 54⅛	100 do	s5wn&i. 49⅞
100 sh Phil & E R	28½	900 do	c. 49⅞
100 do	b60. 28⅝	100 do	b10. 49·81
1 sh Leh Val	c. 53¾	100 do	c. 49¾
20 do	53½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa 2d mt	95½	50 sh Lit Sch R	42¾
$2000 Phil & E 7s	85¾	30 sh Penna RR	54
$2000 do	b4. 86	25 do	54
$12000 do	s5. 86	4 do	54
$2000 City 6s, New, c&p	99	14 do	1s. 54
$500 do	c&p. 99	51 sh Leh V R	1s. 53½
$500 Le gold I	91	8 do	53¾
1 sh Cam & A R	118½	100 do	53¾
		500 sh Read R	b15. 49¾

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEWEST BOOKS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
UNDER THE HOLLY;
Stories for Girls.
FRENCH FAIRY TALES,
Illustrated by Doré.
LITTLE ROSIE SERIES,
By Mrs Hosmer. 3 vols.
SHIFTING WINDS,
By Ballantyne.
LENNY THE ORPHAN,
By Mrs. Hosmer.
ANIMAL LIFE THE WORLD OVER,
Splendid Colored Plates, oblong 4to.
NURSE'S PICTURE-BOOK,
Twenty-four Beautiful Chromos. 4to. size.
PICTURES OF WILD ANIMALS,
With Huge Colored Plates, oblong.

ALSO NEW EDITIONS OF
LADY OF THE LAKE,
Thirty Engravings by Birket Foster.
THOUGHTS OF PEACE;
Or, Precious Hope and Strong Consolation.
BEAUTIES OF SHAKESPEARE,
New Red line Tinted Edition.
WAVERLEY NOVELS,
27 vols.; Tinted Paper; Illustrated. The best edition for the Household, and a marvel of cheapness; in various library bindings.
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6 vols.; Portraits. Cloth or Half Calf.
PARLOR POETIC LIBRARY,
10 vols. of the Best Poets. Illustrated.

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BOOKS AND PICTURES.
PORTER & COATES,
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For sale at WHOLESALE Prices. 12 18 2m

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American Sunday-School Union
have on hand an extensive variety of
New and Beautiful Books,
Handsomely Illustrated and in tasteful bindings, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Also for sale,
Bibles & Devotional Books.
We are also constantly receiving from London a great variety of
SCRIPTURE PRINTS, DIAGRAMS FOR LECTURES, and everything suitable for the illustration of Sunday School lessons.
Catalogues of the Society's Publications and Specimens of their Periodicals may be obtained gratuitously at the Depository of the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
11 29 mwf5w

TWO NEW BOOKS
READY THIS DAY.
I.
FRENCH FAIRY TALES,
BY MADAME DE SEGUR.
Translated by Mrs. Coleman and her daughters (the translators of the Muhlbach Novels) illustrated by Doré and Jules Didier. 12mo. Extra cloth.
II.
LENNY THE ORPHAN.
BY MRS. HOSMER.
With illustrations by Faber. 16mo. Extra cloth.
Just published by PORTER & COATES,
2 2mwf rp No. 822 CHESNUT St.

COAL.
W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER.
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The place to buy is at
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

Egg and Stove	$7 per ton.
Large Nut	6 "
Extra Vein Nut	6·50 "
Delivered to any part of the city.	

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PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets.
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
MARVIN'S SAFES!
THE BEST QUALITY!
THE LOWEST PRICES!
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT!
Fire Proof. Burglar Proof.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
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265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.
A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW. [11 30 mwf1mrp
SAFES, MACHINERY, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFAC